Col. Commanding Brigade

COLD HARBOR

June 1st 1864.

HISTORY

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH

REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

BY WM L HYDE,
CHAPLAIN OF THE REGIMENT.

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I DEDICATE THIS VOLUME

TO

COL. EPHRAIM A. LUDWICK,

AND

THE SURVIVING OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE REGIMENT,

ENDEARED TO THE AUTHOR BY THEIR UNIFORM KINDNESS TO HIM PERSONALLY,

AND BY MUTUAL COMPANIONSHIP IN THE TOILS, PRIVATIONS AND

SUFFERINGS OF THREE YEARS, AS ALSO TO THE

MEMORY OF THOSE NOBLE AND TRUE PATRIOTS

WHO GAVE THEIR LIFE FREELY TO

UPHOLD THE GOVERNMENT OF THEIR COUNTRY

AND THE CAUSE OF

UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

The following historical sketch is the result of an earnest wish on the part of the members of the Regiment, as well as their friends, that a permanent memorial of their campaigns, should be prepared and published for their use.

The Author does not claim for his Regiment any pre-eminence over others partially recruited in the county. He is well aware that several of these were longer in the service, and had a severer experience of the hardships of war than his own. No one can feel a more just pride than himself in the fame and honorable service of such Regiments as the 72d, 49th, 100th and 154th N. Y. V. I., and the 9th N. Y. Cavalry. They have their place in History, and should have a separate and fitting memorial of their organizations. He hopes that some one who has the time and ability will write out the History of all these organizations, as a memorial of what Chautauqua County did for the support of Government, in its great struggle.

It has been the aim of the Author to tell the story of the Regiment simply, and without exaggeration. This may detract from the popularity of the book, but not from its permanent value. The work could have been made more interesting by the enlargement of some of its narra-

tives, and the inweaving of more of personal incidents, and the humors of camp; but the necessity of compressing the whole within the compass of about two hundred pages, renders it impracticable.

For the same reason, a brief daily journal of the Regiment has been left out, as well as many notices of our fallen comrades. It was the original design to devote fifty pages to these, but it was found that this would not give every man an adequate obituary. We were therefore obliged to incorporate in the History of the Regiment and the Statistics, all notices except of the Field and Staff.

The Statistical History has been gleaned with great labor, from a careful examination of all the Company books and papers left at the close of the service. It might have been fuller in regard to the early History of the Regiment, but for the fact that many of the Company books and papers were sunk with the Steamer Maple Leaf, on the St. Johns River, in the spring of 1864. Though every pains has been taken to guard against mistakes, slight errors and omissions will no doubt be discovered, for which the Author cannot consider himself responsible. For the infelicities of style which are noticeable, the Author must plead the difficulty of thorough revision amid the cares and labors of a parish.

To all the papers of the County, particularly the Jamestown Journal and Democrat, and the Fredonia Censor, the Author would express his obligations for much that is valuable in the early History of the Regiment.

RIPLEY, N. Y., March 13th, 1866.

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HISTORY

OF THE

112th NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

Gloom of the Summer of 1862—Awakening of the Government to the magnitude of the Rebellion—Call for 300,000 men, soon followed by an order for a draft of 300,000 more—Enthusiasm over the Country—Meetings in Chautauqua County—Military Committee—Camp at Jamestown—Regiment leaves—Arrival at Washington—Sent to Suffolk.

The summer of 1862 was a gloomy period in the history of the "War for the Suppression of the Rebellion."

The disastrous issue of McClellan's advance towards Richmond, the wretched failure of Pope, the invasion of Maryland by the Rebels under Lee, and the mistake of McClellan in not pressing the advantage gained at Antietam so as effectually to cripple the insurgents, all had their depressing effect on the public mind. But they had the effect also to reveal the desperate earnestness of the Rebellion, and the necessity of putting forth more gigantic efforts to crush it.

The call of President Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers for three years, soon followed by a call for the draft of 300,000 Militia to serve nine months, electrified the whole land.

It was now evident that the government was thoroughly awake to the magnitude of the crisis. Would the people respond to this call? The answer from every State was cheering. With an energy and promptness unparalelled

in history, the loyal hosts were marshaled to maintain the life of the Republic.

Foremost among the sisterhood of States, the great State of New York began to organize her legions.

On the 7th of July a call from the Governor summoned every true man to do his utmost to place the quota of the State in the field at the earliest possible moment. The various Senatorial districts were constituted districts for recruiting and organizing new regiments, while it was hoped to place at least one-half of the recruits in regiments already formed.

Chautauqua County had honored every previous call. She had contributed five companies to that splendid Regiment, the 3d of the Excelsior Brigade. The true and reliable 49th had received four companies. The 100th had one company under Captain, afterwards the lamented Col. J. M. Brown. The 9th Cavalry was largely recruited in the County, and many of her sons had enlisted in other regiments and batteries of Artillery

Now she was called upon for 903 men, soon followed by a second call for an equal number, or one out of every sixty-four of her entire population.

The 31st Congressional District embraced the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. A war meeting of the District was called to meet at Mayville, the county seat of Chautauqua, the 12th of July. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the best men of the District, presided over by Judge R. P Marvin, whose opening speech was the key-note of the call that vibrated in every dwelling in the County.

A Military Committee of the ablest and most energetic men of the District was appointed. From Chautauqua County: A. F. Allen, Chairman; Geo. W. Patterson, John G. Hinckley, Milton Smith, John F. Phelps and

Charles Kennedy. Cattaraugus County : H. C. Young, J. P. Darling, A. G. Rice, D. E. Sill and J. C. Devereaux.

It was resolved to raise one new regiment in the District, and recruit the organizations already formed. Jamestown was designated as the place where the new regiment was to be formed. Chautauqua would contribute six companies, Cattaraugus, four.

The work of recruiting was now entered upon with vigor. In all the large villages, and in almost every school disirict, public meetings were held. Every man who could influence others was set at work. The ladies worked. The war scarred veterans of the Army worked. The State and General Government had offered what at the time were considered adequate bounties. It was resolved, however, to offer still larger inducements by towns and individuals. In some towns this was done by a direct tax, in others by individual subscriptions. In Jamestown, Col. A. F. Allen offered ten dollars to every recruit from the 6th district, up to its full quota, fifty-five. In Dunkirk and Fredonia, a fund of several thousand dollars was raised and paid out; besides this, at the meetings, watches, diamond rings and pictures, the gifts of ladies in many cases, were sold and contributed to the fund. For weeks, in many villages, the places of business were closed early in the afternoon, and men and women repaired to the War Meetings.

At Delanti, a monster gathering of 3,000 was held around a bonfire, and the quota of Stockton filled at once.

At Chautauqua, J. G. Palmiter, one of her most respected citizens, exempt by age, came forward and volunteered, and her quota was soon complete.

In Dunkirk, a protracted meeting was held afternoon and evening, for nine days, Sunday included.

As the result of these labors, 700 men were recruited

in the County by the 22d of August, and on the 29th it was reported that many towns had raised both quotas.

As early as the second of August, Capt. J. F. Smith had the honor of reporting his company raised and mustered in. N. S. Scott, Esq., of Forestville, raised his company in thirteen days from the date of his first efforts.—Others soon reported.

At the meeting of the Military Committee, August 14th, it was determined as the most practical way of filling both quotas, to raise two new regiments, one for each County, and this required four more companies to be raised in this County. The following is the apportionment adopted:

Town.	Population.	Quota.	Town.	Population	Quota.
Arkwright	1,103	34	Harmony	3,606	112
Busti	2,011	62	Kiantone	552	17
Carroll	1,525	47	Mina	1,200	37
Charlotte	1,711	53	Poland	1,794	55
Chautauqua	2,837	88	Pomfret	4,293	133
Cherry Creek	1,359	42	Portland	1,983	61
Clymer	1,330	41	Ripley	2,013	62
Dunkirk	5,616	174	Sheridan	1,716	53
Ellery	1,751	54	Sherman	1,394	43
Ellicott	5,112	158	Stockton	1,887	58
Ellington	1,937	60	Villenova	1,514	47
French Creek	968	30	Westfield	3,640	113
Gerry	1,315	41			
Hanover	4,254	132	Total	58,422	1,806

By dint of hard work this was accomplished, and also two other full companies which were assigned to fill up the Cattaraugus regiment, numbered 154.

As early as the first meeting of the Military Committee, the command of the new regiment had been tendered to Major Wm. O. Stevens, of the 72d, and strongly urged upon his acceptance. But the gallant officer was constrained to decline, feeling that he belonged to the Regiment with which his fame was already linked.

It was a matter of great anxiety to the friends of the new Regiment, which embodied in it the flower of our young men, that the officers who were at its head should

be men of moral integrity, whose influence would be exerted to save these young men from the inevitable demoralizing influences of army life. Having failed to secure Major Stevens, all eyes were now fixed on Capt. J. C. Drake, of the 49th New York, who had left the ministry of the Baptist Church in Westfield, to take command of a company, and had distinguished himself for bravery, energy, military aptitude, and the diligent study of military science. At the meeting of the Committee, August 14th, he was elected Colonel, and soon after resigning his commission in the 49th, he returned to the County to assume the command of the 112th.

The officers of the Regiment, as well as the men in the ranks, were such as to awaken an honorable pride in those who had labored for its organization, as well as to create great hopes from it. It was a fair representation of the sturdy vigor, intelligence and moral excellence of the community from which it went forth. Had it been sent as a colony to any new territory, it could at once have supplied from itself all arts and occupations of civilized and Christian society.

Col. Drake did not reach the Regiment until September 2d. It was now located in barracks erected within the Agricultural Fair Grounds, about one mile south from the village of Jamestown. The camp was called Camp Brown, in honor of the lamented Col. Brown of the 100th N. Y., one of the most accomplished soldiers the State has produced. It is a pleasing coincidence, also, that the soil on which they encamped, had been the property of one of the noblest of the young soldiers of Jamestown, Sergean James Hall, of the 72d N. Y, who fell in the sanguinary conflict at Malvern Hill.

The various incidents of this camp will ever be fresh in the memory of the original members of the Regiment. It

was hoped when Col. Drake assumed command, that opportunity would be afforded to arm the men and drill them, before they were hurried forward to the theatre of war; but orders came for the Regiment to be forwarded to Washington immediately. So on the 11th of September, it was mustered as a Regiment. and on the 12th marched to the Depot of the A. & G. W. R. R. Before the Regiment left the camp, it was formed into a hollow square, and a stand of Regimental Colors was presented by Maj. Reese for the State. The presentation speech was made by Hon. R. P. Marvin in his admirable style. This was responded to on behalf of the Regiment by Col. J. C. Drake, in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, the whole Regiment pledging themselves never to desert their Colors. They embarked on cars, and after various delays, moved off amid the plaudits of thousands, and the sobs and tears of mothers, sisters, wives and children.

The trip to Washington was without marked incident. At Williamsport, Pa., the kind hearted people provided a sumptuous collation for the Regiment. A soldier shall tell the story: "As we were about to get off to bathe and fill our canteens, imagine our surprise when we were met by the ladies with coffee, milk, pies, cakes, and fruits of all kinds, to give us; they would not take pay, but willingly fed everybody. All had enough to eat and drink. The little boys would take our canteens and fill them with ice water, while we washed ourselves; the water was set in tubs in front of the houses. It paid us well to get dirty, hungry and tired, to have such a treat from entire strangers. A more generous and noble people does not live, than these same Pennsylvanians. The *town* was *pretty*, the *ladies handsome*, and, in fact, everything was beautiful. We left with many regrets; the hour we spent there was truly a delightful one. As we passed out, the ladies waved us

on, and the old men said "God bless you.'" The Staff Officers were conveyed in carriages to a private residence and entertained, a kindness which will ever be gratefully remembered.

At Washington the men began to realize how different the condition of the soldier near the theatre of active warfare, from what it was in the locality where he was recruited. There everybody felt an interest in him; he was looked upon in advance as a hero or a martyr; now, he was only a soldier, expected to obey orders with alacrity, salute his superiors, and take care of himself.

At Washington, the Regiment drew from one of General Halleck's Aids the encomium that "it was the finest Regiment he ever saw." Here it was ordered to report to General Dix at Fort Monroe. Accordingly on the afternoon of the 16th, they embarked on board of two steamers, and having reported the next day at Fort Monroe, were immediately ordered to Suffolk, Va., to reinforce the division under Major General Peck.

CHAPTER II.

SUFFOLK.

Description of Suffolk—First Introduction—Prospect of attack—Want of shelter and consequent sickness—Excessive fatigue details—Effect of digging on the Regiment—Changes in the Regiment—First March—First Battle—Change Camp—Sickness—Hospitals.

Suffolk, the county seat of Nansemond County, and twenty-eight miles north-west from Norfolk, was at this period the outpost of General Dix's command. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, and lies on the east bank of the Nansemond river. The original town, however, lay on the west side, and was destroyed by fire. The huge brick from the foundations of the cellars of the old town were, during our stay in Suffolk, exhumed from a depth

of two or three feet, and used by our men to build fire-places for their tents.

Before the war, it had a population of about 2,000, and was chiefly noted as a trading point for the surrounding country. In its exterior it exhibited the usual enterprise of Virginia towns. Porte Crayon, in Harper's Magazine for September, 1856, has a very humorous sketch of Suffolk, with illustrations. The sages of the city are there represented as addicted to the sport of "pitching Mexican dollars." Had they made use of their excellent water power for manufacturing purposes, they might have coined them.

Like most inland Southern towns that have slept for years, it was intensely proud and disloyal, though when our forces entered, the active rebels had left, and you could hardly find a young man between the ages of eighteen and forty.

Our men thought their first introduction to military life rather rough and abrupt. On reaching Suffolk, all was commotion, in expectation of an attack from the enemy. Our regiment not having been furnished with weapons, arms and ammunition were ordered to be distributed immediately (which occupied most of the night) to be ready for the attack which might be expected at any moment. The day had been intensely hot, they had traveled in crowded boats and cars, were worn out from loss of sleep, many sick, and now thrown out in momentary expectation of an attack, they began to feel that going to war was no boy's play.

Hungry, tired, and without means of cooking rations, how grateful to them was the kindness of the 39th Illinois, who came bringing kettles of hot coffee, and welcoming them with true Western hospitality. Such courtesies have often been witnessed, and have always proved bonds of abiding friendship between regiments.

The Regiment was soon located in a camp on the South Quay Road, about half a mile from the Depot. They had only shelter tents, and from want of experience and the scarcity of old buildings in the immediate vicinity, they found it impossible to make themselves comfortable. A great deal of sickness and discontent was the result, the discontent heightened by the fact that all the surrounding regiments were comfortably located in A tents. After repeated applications at the office of the Quarter Master of the post, which were uniformly met with excuses and promises, Lieut. Col. Redington made personal application to General Dix at Fort Monroe, and new tents were immediately ordered; and by the 1st of November, the men were in more comfortable quarters.

On the 5th of October, Col. Drake makes the entry in his personal diary, "have done but little since coming here but dig, making forts and rifle pits." The same might have been repeated up to the time of the siege of Suffolk. The details for fatigue work were heavy and constant. For days together, five hundred men were called for, and though there were standing orders for both Company and Battalion drill, for weeks in succession, it was impossible to have anything more than squad drills, because when the daily details for camp guard and picket were added to those for fatigue work, there was no battalion left.

The effect of this constant digging was to abate soldierly pride and ambition in the Regiment. It was unquestionably necessary that these Forts and rifle pits should be built, but it is now generally understood, that a better engineering system would have saved one-half the labor, and that by occupying a line nearer Portsmouth, the necessity of these gigantic works would have been entirely obviated.

Soon after our reaching Suffolk, recruits were wanted

for several batteries of Artillery, and peremptory orders came to detail men to serve in Howard's, Follet's and Davis' Batteries. The two former belonged to the Regular Army, the latter was a volunteer battery from Massachusetts. Col. Drake earnestly protested against having his Regiment picked to pieces in this manner, and Gov. Morgan referred the matter to Gen. Dix, who in turn referred it to Gen. Peck. The result was a reprimand to Col. Drake. The men, however, who went into these organizations, found the kind of service so much more agreeable than that of the infantry, with its constant digging and picket work, that a general spirit of disaffection spread throughout the Regiment, and almost every man was anxious to avail himself of that order of the War Department, permitting the Cavalry and Artillery to be recruited within certain bounds, from new Regiments of Infantry.

Early in November, the Independent Company of Riflemen, under Capt. Joseph Arnold, was detached from the Regiment, and united to their proper organization. They were exempt from all fatigue work, and encamped by themselves a short distance west of us. The pleasantest intimacy always prevailed between them and the 112th, during all the time they were together. In June, 1863, they were taken out of this Department, and we parted company until we met them again during the campaign of 1864, opposite Petersburg.

Notwithstanding the large amount of fatigue work to which the Regiment was subjected, regular drills, both company and battalion, were made after the middle of December, and it made respectable progress, and in all duties which it was called to perform, won the praise and confidence of the commanding General. Its men and officers were found in all important positions of trust and duty

at the post; and whether in march or battle, it had been tried and not found wanting.

Several changes occurred among the officers of the Regiment before the Spring campaign opened. Lieut. S. H. Myrick, Co. E, resigned and was honorably discharged the service, December 19th, 1862. Lieut. Nathan Randall of the same Company was honorably discharged the same month. Assistant Surgeon J. R. Thomas resigned on account of disability, and was honorably discharged the service January 10th, 1863. The Captaincy of Company E was already vacant, Frank Waters, the original Captain having resigned to accept the appointment of Regimental Quarter Master. Sergt. J. Q. A. Hollister received the appointment of Captain, December 27, 1862, and Herman Sixby, 1st Lieutenant, December 19th 1862. Lieut. Col. F. A. Redington resigned on account of physical infirmity and was honorably discharged, January 10th, 1863. His position was filled by the promotion of Maj. E. F Carpenter as Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. John F. Smith of Company A was promoted to Major, January 11th, 1863. 1st Lieut. Alfred Dunham was commissioned Captain, 2d Lieut. Henry R. Barrows, 1st Lieutenant, and Sergeant Samuel G. Sherwin, 2d Lieutenant, Company A, January 11th, 1863. 1st Lieut. Jedediah Maynard, Company B, resigned and was honorably discharged the service, on account of disability, and 2d Lieut. J. C. Russ made 1st, and Sergeant Hiram. P. Thompson, 2d Lieutenant of this Company. Lieut's Andrews and Hoyt, Company F, resigned on account of sickness, and were honorably discharged, in January and February, 1863, and Sergt. P. L. Kimball was commissioned 1st Lieutenant.

First Lieut. L. T. Damon, Co. H, resigned and was honorably discharged January 23d, 1863, 2d Lieut. Edgar F. Smith, having previously received an honorable dis-

charge in December. The 1st Lieutenant's place was filled by the promotion of Sergeant Major Alexander M. Lowry, and the 2d Lieutenant's by the promotion of 1st Sergeant George W. Edmonds. In Co. K, 2d Lieut. George Colville was honorably discharged and his position supplied by the promotion of Corporal Henry Hull, January 21st, 1863. Corresponding changes occurred among the non-commissioned officers, which are noted in their appropriate place.

We must not omit to mention the first march. It is well to state, however, that the Regiment was entirely green, never having marched two hours consecutively, which will explain some things; and had never been in a fight, only having read or heard about such amusements, which will explain others. It was the 17th of November, but not such November weather as we have North. The sky was cloudless, and the air soft and balmy as our most beautiful days in May. A young man coming from picket that morning, brought in a cluster of twigs broken from an apple tree, on which a second growth of apples of the size of cherries, and apple blossoms were growing together; and in the gardens about the village the roses were in full bloom. Orders came about 11 A. M. for the Regiment to be in position on the South Quay Road at one o'clock, in light marching order, with three days rations in haversacks. It was generally understood at Head-Quarters that we were going on a reconnoissance in the direction of Franklin, on the Blackwater. Rumors about camp had magnified it as a movement to occupy permanently the other side of the Blackwater, a large force was going with pontoons to cross, and there was a certainty of a fight. There was the greatest commotion in camp. Every staff officer was either away or had lent his horse to some other officer who was off on a ride, and couriers were dis-

patched all over the Post to find them. Captains were inquiring after their lieutenants, and lieutenants after their captains. Rations had not been delivered, fatigue parties were to be called in. There were but two hours, and rations were to be cooked and dinner eaten. The men were all anxious to go. Some who had been at sick call for two weeks, were suddenly cured. Not a solitary man came up to the Surgeon's tent to be excused, and when, after the line was formed for the march, the Surgeon rode around and ordered the sick men out of the ranks, some swore and others cried with vexation. They did not do so the next march. Two ladies, wives of officers, were in camp. The one whose husband had to go, looked pale; the other, whose husband was sick and couldn't go, looked radiant, but declared "it was dreadful." Every man and every horse was loaded with all he could carry, although it was to be light marching order. At the hour the Regiment was in line, for Col. Drake was a model in promptness. The force consisted of Foster's and Wessell's Brigades, Spear's Cavalry, Follett's and Davis' Batteries. Two long canal boats were loaded on wheels and came with us to serve as pontoons.

The force did not move till after two. Foster's Brigade was in advance. It was so warm the perspiration rolled in drops from the faces of the men. The aspects of nature in her winter garb were gay and charming; mocking birds sung to us from the trees. The houses we passed showed no signs of life except when some soldier gave chase to a forlorn hen, when a tall, uncombed, lantern-jawed female would rush forth, scattering her maledictions thick and fast; the soldier laughed and brought off the hen. At five o'clock a halt of twenty minutes for supper, then on, on. We were marching altogether too fast, and with too infrequent rests for a first march. Some men

had all they could do to keep in line. With brief halts every hour, we were marched on till twelve midnight, then halted, we thought for the night, and every man laid down and made himself as comfortable as he could. Officers waited a little and then followed suit. Soon the cry was heard, "Fall in!" We had halted half an hour, and now the Major came riding down the column, and calling at the top of his voice, "Fall in quick, boys!" Every one was on his feet, rubbing open his eyes or gathering up his things. Staff officers had not, as yet, saddled their horses, when forward, and on moved the column. It was a mild, starlight night, the stars were exceeding bright. A wag of a soldier, passing by, remarked, "Guess they keep their stars better rubbed up here than they do in Chautauqua."

About one o'clock the command was passed down, "Open column." The column opened, and through it rushed the Cavalry, as though proud of the opportunity of showing off, and kicking the dust into the eyes of the foot soldiers. A section of Battery L followed. Sergeant Watson, in a letter written after the march, tells the remainder of the story in the following graceful style:

"All through the night we toiled on through woods, swamps and mud holes, reaching Zuni, a small town on the Blackwater river, next morning at daybreak. We had taken six boats with us, apparently for the purpose of crossing the river. On reaching the ford, it was found that a small rebel picket of forty men in a rifle pit across the river, would cause us much trouble. Skirmishers were thrown out, and we soon heard the brisk rattle of musketry. Two sections of Howard's Battery were ordered into position, and an attempt was made to shell them. The Rebs had soon picked off several of our men, and they were carried past us in ambulances. Two companies of the 13th Ind. effected a crossing farther up the river. The

skirmishers fired a heavy volley, the cavalry dashed into the river, and the Indiana boys advanced with bayonets fixed and loud hurrahs. The Rebs broke and ran, but we succeeded in capturing thirteen, besides finding two dead. Soon after they opened upon us with two guns. Capt. Howard replied promptly, and we had music for a few minutes. The enemy, of course, were acquainted with the locality, and soon had the range of our battery. Our regiment and the 6th Mass. were drawn up in line of battle to the left of the battery, about thirty paces from each other. One shell struck between the two regiments and bounded over our heads. A man on the right of the 6th had his leg shot off, and one of the horses was killed by a shell. The enemy soon ceased firing, and the supposition is that their guns were dismounted. An orderly rode up to Col. Foster, commanding the brigade, delivered an order from Gen. Peck, and we were soon on our way home. The boats were all burned, and, to the uninitiated, it looked as if the expedition was a failure. Rumor says that the Rebels, after leaving Weldon, came to Franklin and Zuni, also that troops were sent up by rail from Petersburg. Another report is, that as soon as Gen. Peck heard that Burnside had crossed the Rappahannock, he at once ordered our return to Suffolk. I know that we started home hungry, tired and disappointed, feeling that our thirteen prisoners had been dearly purchased by the loss of four men, some twelve or fifteen wounded, and two fine horses. We encamped for the night at Windsor, twelve miles from Suffolk. The weather was cold and frosty, and fires were kept up during the night."

The first battle in which any part of the Regiment was actively engaged, occurred on Friday, January 30th, 1863. The rebels, under Gen. Pryor, had crossed the Blackwater, and were encamped near what was called

the Deserted Houses, nine miles from Suffolk. General Corcoran was sent out with a considerable force to give battle, and drive them back again over the river. Two companies of our Regiment, B and C, Capt's Chaddock and Scott, were ordered to report to Lieut.Col. Dobbs, commanding the 13th Indiana, which formed part of the force. The battle opened early in the morning, and for a time raged with great fury; we could hear the guns distinctly at Suffolk.

The enemy had calculated upon our attacking them, and had planted a battery to command the only avenue of approach to their position. The advance of our column suffered considerably, but as soon as Corcoran could get his batteries in position to reply, he quickly silenced those of the enemy; then deploying two of his best regiments as skirmishers, he pressed the enemy so hard that they gave way, and before noon were in rapid retreat, hotly pursued by Corcoran. By tearing up bridges, however, Pryor managed to elude his pursuer, and made good his escape across the river. In this battle, our Regiment lost one of its most promising non-commissioned officers, George A. Watson, 1st Sergeant Company C, an under-graduate of Hamilton College, of the Junior class, an assistant teacher the year before in the Fredonia Academy. He entered the Army from motives of purest patriotism. He enlisted as a private, and refused to accept a commission, because he deemed himself too little versed in military to command. He had on all occasions of duty acquitted himself with honor, and died universally lamented by the Regiment. A cannon ball struck him in the thigh as he was lying on the ground, so mangling his leg as to cause his death in about an hour.

In the morning about 7 o'clock, the balance of the Reg-

iment moved out, in obedience to orders, and acted as rear guard throughout the day.

In camp, the winter of 1862–3 passed off with more than a usual share of pleasant incidents. Many of the citizens of Chautauqua came down to visit their friends, and several of the officers had their families with them during the winter. The presence of ladies and children added cheerfulness to the camp, and was especially pleasant to the sick men in the Hospital, who were the recipients of their kind attentions.

On the 5th of December, Gen. Wessels left for North Carolina, marching across the country. It was uncertain whether the force would return or not, and our Regiment received orders to leave their own camp, and occupy the camp of the 92d and 96th N. Y., so as to be in proper position as guard of the front now vacated. The change was very unpleasant to men and officers. They had erected good comfortable quarters, and had a nice clean camp. They had a regimental store, laundry, daguerrian room and hospital, also a church in process of erection. There they found cold, smoky quarters and a filthy camp. They marched over in a drenching rain, did the necessary amount of grumbling, christened their new camp, Camp Lousy, and went to work to make themselves as comfortable as possible.

The 28th of December, Spinola's Brigade marched to join Wessels, and the old tents were taken away. They now made an entire new camp, using with their own, the materials left by the other regiments. The result was a much more commodious camp than the first one, and everything pleasanter except in location. This was henceforth the permanent camp of the Regiment, until the final departure from Suffolk.

As the earthworks were successively completed so as to

mount guns, numbers of men were detailed from the Regiment to serve as garrison for these forts. These positions were much sought for by the men, as they were exempt from marches, as well as some other severe duties. Forts Nansemond, McClellan, Union, Halleck, Dix, will always be connected with many pleasant reminiscences of Suffolk.

The sickness in the Regiment begun with their arrival in Suffolk, and though the very sick were constantly being forwarded to the General Hospital at Hampton, yet the numbers in the Regimental Hospital remained undiminished up to the time of the evacuation of the place. The various forms of Typhoid were the most common and fatal. When they left, no regiment had buried so large a number of men as the 112th.

No satisfactory reason has ever been assigned why the percentage of mortality should have been so large. It is however, a common experience, that regiments recruited as was ours, in rural districts, do not endure military life as well as those recruited in cities. A letter written the last of January, will give a good idea of the hospital arrangements:

"There are three large buildings used as hospitals, and one large hospital tent. One of these is a two story house, painted white, once the residence of a rebel family, that could not appreciate the good but powerful neighbors who came from the North and pitched their tents in their corn fields, and so fled. The house relieved of the shame of sheltering so much of wickedness as a rebel's skin covers, is now honored by being the principal hospital building of one of the noblest regiments in the service of the Union. It is, however, too small, having only one large and one small room above and below; no closets or pantry, or any of those conveniences deemed essential in the humblest Northern dwelling. The chimneys are on the outside, as

is the almost universal custom. In this building there are twenty-four patients, mostly convalescents from fever, though two are yet very sick. The other building near it is a long stockade house, one story high, and about eighty feet long. It is divided into three compartments, one of which is used for storing away hospital clothing. There are huge fire places in each of these rooms. The building is hardly tight enough about the roof, which is covered with the only kind of shingles that can be obtained—called shakes—split from pine logs six or eight feet in length, and not shaven. It is enough to give one the shakes to look through the cracks in them at the open sky, and think what the poor boys may suffer in some driving storm. With some old canvass, however, which we hope soon to obtain, they can be made very comfortable in stormy and cold, as they are now in pleasant weather.

"These rooms are kept neat and tidy by competent and careful nurses, and I am glad to say that the sick in them are all improving rapidly.

"A little further on is a very large canvass tent, warmed also by a fire place, in which six patients are well accommodated and well cared for. Some of your readers will no doubt shiver at the idea of sick boys being kept in a tent in the winter; but with a smooth board floor and a good large fire place, this tent is far from being an objectionable place in which to be sick. Some of the most desperate cases of fever, have been successfully treated here, and the patients in the tent get well quite as soon as those in the wooden buildings.

"I would pass over entirely, the measles hospital, which is quite aside from the camp, on the road to Suffolk, were it not for the improvement in it within two weeks. It is a forbidding-looking unpainted two-story house, one-half seemingly calculated for summer and the other for winter,

for there is only a chimney on one side, and no provision made for the other half of the dwelling. Before it was used for its present purpose, the boys from some of the camps about, had stolen the windows out of the summer side, evidently thinking that people who can live without fire places can live without windows. Sash have been prepared to replace those stolen, but the impossibility of getting glass here, and the multitudinous red tape through which requisitions are run, have prevented this being of any use, so parts of sash are used in two rooms, and the rest of the windows covered up. Small stoves, with pipes running out of what were windows, warm these rooms. We hope from the manifest improvement of the patients, that these rooms will soon be vacated, and all the measles patients accommodated in the winter side of the building, where above and below are large fire places."

A large number of those who died at Suffolk were embalmed, and their remains sent home to be laid beside kindred dust, in burial places where friends could visit the spot, and drop their tears of sympathy upon the turf which covers their dust.

CHAPTER III.

SIEGE OF SUFFOLK.

Quiet of early days of April—Sudden Surprise—Gen. Longstreet approaches with 4,000 men—Exodus of women and children—Enemy demonstrate on Summerton Road—Regiment in Fort Union—Rebel barbarity—Exploit of Sharpshooters—Reconnoissance on Edenton Road—Retreat of Rebels—Pursuit—Withdrawal of Forces from Suffolk—Destruction of Railroads west of Suffolk—Skirmish at Carrsville—Return of Regiment—Scene at early dawn—Operations in June—Feint of crossing the Blackwater—March in from Carrsville.

The early days of April were days of unusual quiet. The post was now well fortified. Many General officers were away on furlough, a large number of ladies and

children from the North were in the various camps, numerous parties of ladies and gentlemen riding, and excursions to Magnolia Springs or Drummond Lake were so frequent, that Suffolk seemed more like a military watering place than the seat of expectant hostilities.

All this was soon to give place to sterner work. About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, April 11th, one standing near the camp of the sharp shooters, and looking across the Nansemond, might have seen a squad of cavalry, riding at full speed from the direction of the signal tower, dash across the bridge, spurring their foam covered horses in the direction of the Head Quarters of Maj. Gen. Peck. They had narrowly escaped capture; others of their party had been surprised and taken. Already Lieut. Thayer, (late of Company D) signal officer, had signaled the news, and before the cavalry had entered the town, orderlies were hurrying to every part of the post, and the whole command was at once got ready for immediate action.

Provost Marshal Smith, with other officers of General Peck's Staff, had narrowly escaped capture, while riding outside of the infantry pickets. Immediately an order was issued for all ladies and children to be at the cars next morning at 10 o'clock, to be transported to Norfolk. Certain signals having been noticed from some of the principal houses, a guard was sent around, who arrested all the prominent citizens of secesh proclivities, and lodged them in jail. The wildest excitement prevailed in town, and every camp was in commotion.

About 6 P. M. the firing commenced; the night however passed off quietly, with the exception of some firing on the outposts.

The next day at noon, some twelve or fifteen ladies from our camp, joined the vast concourse at the cars, whom the efficient Provost Marshal and his Aids were

industriously endeavoring to supply with first class accommodations, on board of dirty platform cars, atop boxes and trunks or whatever could be made into seats.

Monday morning the enemy opened with artillery on Gen. Foster's front, which was soon silenced by the guns of Fort McClellan. A man of the 112th, detailed to duty in that Fort, fired a shot which destroyed one of the enemy's guns. In the afternoon our pickets were driven in, and Serg't Tucker, Company H, received a mortal wound.

From the top of Fort Union there was a good view of the skirmish. Thirty men from the 112th, three from each company, under Lieut. Crane, were sent with a similar force from other Regiments in our Brigade, to skirmish with the enemy, and drive them back; which was done, and the picket line recovered and held. At 9 o'clock the enemy fell back.

Our regiment had been stationed in Fort Union, the most formidable of the earth works, commanding the territory between the Edenton and Summerton roads, across which the enemy would be most likely to advance, should he attempt to storm the place. The Regiment had been employed for many weeks in the construction of this fort, and before the close of the siege, were conscious that there is some virtue in digging.

An act of Rebel barbarity occurred this day, which excited much sympathy among the men. On the Summerton road, near the picket station our Regiment usually occupied, lived a planter by the name of Smith, one of the F. F. V's. The family consisted of father, mother and seven children They had been very kind to our men, selling them milk and eggs, and frequently doing cooking for them and sheltering those taken sick. When our pickets were driven in, they passed by this house. The Rebels entered it, sacked it of everything they could find,

and so alarmed the family that they fled; and, as it was quite dusky, attempted, by creeping along under the shadow of the fence, to get within our lines. Mrs. Smith was seen, and a rebel soldier called out to her to halt, and without giving her time even to obey, fired. The shot was fatal. The husband escaped, and soon after the rebels being driven back, the woman was brought into town, but died during the night. To add to the father's calamity, three of the children were lost, and nothing was heard of them for three days; at length they were found in the woods by some of our scouts; the youngest, a child two years old, reduced to the extreme of emaciation.

On the 15th, the enemy made a fierce attack on the Edenton road, hoping to break through our lines and cut the Norfolk Railroad, but they were soon repulsed by Col. Murphy's Brigade.

On the front, occupied by Capt. Arnold's company of Riflemen, the firing was almost incessant every day of the siege. The riflemen of the enemy, posted in rifle pits across the Nansemond, aiming to pick off the artillery men serving the battery in front of Capt. Arnold's camp, and having a good range also upon an open space constantly crossed by our troops, they caused us many casualties. Among them was a man who was known by the name of "Old White-hat," whose aim was always fatal. He held the same rifle pit from day to day, seldom showing himself, but never losing the opportunity of using his unerring rifle, and always with effect. So annoying had he become, that Capt. Arnold gave permission to two of his riflemen to cross the river and try him. Under cover of a tree on the other side, they crossed the bridge ties, when they came to a place the crossing of which would expose them, the artillery opened with shell, and under cover of the smoke they crossed the open space; then skulking along behind

stumps, they reached a position on the rail road from which they pointed their guns towards the pit where "Old White-hat" was. In about twenty minutes he raised his head a little; the pit was half a mile distant; they waited a moment and he raised again; they waited till the third time he raised up breast high, then fired. "Old White-hat" gave them no more trouble.

The most brilliant exploit during the siege, was on Sunday night, the 19th, when the 8th Conn. and 89th N. Y. crossed the river under cover of the gunboats, and charged an earth work constructed to command the river, capturing five guns and 132 prisoners, seven of them officers; with a loss to us of four killed and eight wounded. Within half an hour from their crossing they had their prisoners on a gunboat.

On Friday, the 25th, our Regiment took part in a reconnoissance along the Edenton road, to ascertain the strength of the enemy there. Col. Drake was put in command of a brigade, consisting of the 169th and 103d N. Y., five companies of the 112th N. Y., and five companies of the 4th R. I. We moved out about noon and returned before dark. A brigade holding the advance, had a smart skirmish with the enemy, taking their advanced rifle pits with small loss to us. The thick woods in which the main body of the enemy were posted, rendered it impracticable to advance farther. Col. Buel, of the 169th N. Y., was at this time severely wounded, while placing his regiment in position to support a battery.

The 1st of May, the enemy utterly despaired of accomplishing anything at Suffolk, and deserters were constantly coming in and bringing the report that active preparations were going on for raising the siege. Why he was permitted to do so without our dealing him a damaging blow, the historian of the war must tell hereafter. It is said that

long after he had begun to withdraw his forces, Gen. Peck steadily refused to believe he was retiring, but insisted that it was only a ruse to draw us out, and then dash in at some exposed point.

On Sunday, May 3d, there was heavy skirmishing near the Petersburg road all day. At 3 o'clock that afternoon, on Gen. Foster's front, cavalry took the place of the enemy's infantry pickets. Soon a deserter came in telling the story that the infantry had been on the move since noon. About five o'clock another came in with the same story, and near midnight a man came in on the Edenton road with the report that everything had left.

Gen. Corcoran was now ordered to gather up his forces and start at early morning in pursuit. Gen. Foster was in advance, the 112th having the lead in his Brigade. Gen. Foster was placed in command of all the Infantry forces, and Col. Drake in command of the Brigade.

The Regiment had slept all night on their arms, and at 3 o'clock, just ten minutes after orders came, moved out on the Summerton road. It was very dark, the road muddy from recent rains, and cut up badly by the wheels of the retreating column. The early part of our route was all along lighted by houses set on fire by our Cavalry advance, in revenge for injuries received from riflemen lodged there during the siege. The column moved rapidly on. At 7 o'clock it had reached Quaker Church, about twelve miles from Suffolk; ten or twelve prisoners had been gathered. Two Companies, B and G, under Capt. Chaddock, were sent by a cross road to Bethlehem Church to gather up prisoners, and there await the column. Three miles further and a long halt. Gen. Corcoran now came up and with the Cavalry pressed on. Companies A and F, Captains Dunham and Mathews, had the severe task of skirmishing through the woods, as our col-

umn was moving in quick time, and nobly did they do their work, bringing in scores of prisoners.

Within two miles of Howard's Corners halted again. Company K, Capt. Ludwick, was detailed to guard prisoners, of which we had now about forty. After a halt of an hour fell back to Leesville to await orders. Another halt of an hour, and orders came to return to Suffolk.

The Cavalry had followed the fugitives to the river, and reported the enemy all safe across and behind their guns. The men were excessively tired. It had been all day a race, the Infantry following close on to the heels of the Cavalry. Col. Drake was highly complimented by Gen. Corcoran, both for promptness in moving, and the little straggling from our ranks.

Thus closed the siege of Suffolk, with results not at all adequate either to the genius of Longstreet, who made the effort to drive us out of this corner of Virginia, or to the vast works of defence and the ample force of men behind them.

It, however, served to give our raw troops confidence in themselves, to prove to them the value of earthworks, and afforded an opportunity for practice in the field. Two days after the retreat, Company A, Capt. Dunham, was sent as guard over two hundred and sixty prisoners, to Fort Monroe.

The quiet succeeding the siege was only interrupted by the movement of the troops engaged in it. Rapidly the forces that had been thrown into Suffolk during the siege, or just before it, were transferred to other points of active warfare, leaving behind the garrison that had so long occupied the place.

May 13th the Regiment went out as part of a force of twelve regiments, the object being to take up the rails on the Petersburg Rail Road and bring them into Suffolk.

They left Suffolk soon after noon, and after a tedious march, reached Carrsville, eighteen miles, about 2 o'clock A. M. A large force of colored laborers were set to work tearing up the road, at a point about five miles from the Blackwater river. A shell from one of the rebel batteries across the river, exploded near them without hitting any one. The commotion made by it was like that of a small dog in a hen yard. The negroes dropped their tools and scattered in every direction, and could not be brought up to work again that day. A little further to the left, two drafted regiments, the — and — Pa., were engaged in a skirmish with some Infantry which had crossed the river to interfere with our operations. These regiments had never behaved well in fight, and on this occasion got into confusion, fired wildly and wounded some of their own men, soon broke and ran, some of them keeping the railroad track until they reached Suffolk.

The 13th Indiana now went in, skirmished along the woods, drove back the enemy and held the position. At night one half the 112th under Lieut. Col. Carpenter, went over to the road, gathered up and conveyed away the tools which the negroes had thrown down in their fright. Friday the enemy attempted to crush that part of the line held by the 6th Mass. and the 112th N. Y. They advanced a column of infantry with great spirit, but Capt. Davis with grape and canister from his battery, and the two Regiments with well directed volleys, soon drove them back. The 6th Mass. which was on the right, were by reason of the ground they occupied, more exposed than the 112th, and lost about twenty killed and wounded. Our own loss was one killed, James Davis, Company H, and two slightly wounded.

Saturday, the 16th, they made another attempt to break our lines. This time Howard's battery and the 165th Pa.

suffered ; five or six were wounded, one mortally. The Regiment held about the same position till the night of Monday, the 18th, when they were ordered to fall back to a point near the Deserted Houses, to cover operations in from that point.

The march by night was very slow and tedious. It was already 4 o'clock, and we were two miles from the place where we were to halt. Col. Follansbee of the 6th Mass. was commanding the Brigade. At this point a few shot had been heard in the distance, but nothing thought of it, when an aid came hurrying to the Colonel, "Gen. Foster wishes you to send him immediately two regiments of Infantry and a battery of Artillery, for the 170th N. Y. have been attacked on the other road."

Col. Follansbee turned to Col. Drake and said, "Colonel, let your Regiment face about and double quick." The Regiment ran about half a mile, when an Aid came at full speed, with orders to face the other way and double quick. They faced about and ran a mile.

An officer now rode up with orders to move on slowly, the Regiment was not wanted. The explanation of the alarm was, the 170th N. Y., one of the famous Corcoran's Legion, straggled badly, and a man at some little distance from the column, was fired at by a bushwhacker. The alarm was given that they were attacked. It was quite dark and misty, and the Regiment began to fire wildly into each other. The result was four killed and ten wounded. So much for ill discipline and whiskey. It was currently reported that their Colonel was drunk.

The Regiment halted for breakfast on the battle-field of the 30th January, and soon after moved back two and a half miles to the railroad. Here they remained about twelve hours, then moved out across the country, to Winsor, on the Petersburg Railroad. After tearing up

two miles of track toward Suffolk, Gen. Peck concluded to tear up from the river, and sent thirty-five teams to haul the rails from that point to the part of the road untouched. The job was accomplished, and the Regiment moved back to Winsor on the 23d.

From this point they moved toward Suffolk, taking up the rails, and having finished, returned to camp on the 26th. During the latter part of their camping, they had very good success in foraging, and brought in a load of very nice hams, two casks of apple jack, a cask of excellent mulberry wine, and a valuable horse.

Friday the 12th of June, the Regiment was suddenly ordered out as a part of a force which was moving toward the Blackwater.

Starting near noon, they bivouacked at night about five miles from South Quay. In the morning, after deploying in line of battle, the artillery opened a vigorous fire across the river, as if covering a party attempting to cross. Some two hundred rounds were fired, when the Artillery limbered up, and the column moved northwest to Carrsville, which they reached about 8 o'clock in the evening, and halted for the night.

At 3 o'clock the next morning, the column moved on towards Franklin. Here the Artillery were placed in position, and shelled the place across the river vigorously for half an hour, but did not attempt to cross. They then moved off in the direction of Winsor, and bivouacked in a large corn field at Edwards Corners.

The next morning reveille sounded about 4 o'clock, but we did not move till about 9, when, under a burning sun, we moved on toward Zuni. The Artillery were again put in position and shelled the place. The enemy made no reply at either place, and by citizens and contrabands the same story was repeated, that the enemy had all left

the line of the Blackwater, and moved toward Petersburg. After going through the farce of shelling works that had no soldiers behind them, the column moved back to Edwards Corners, which was reached about 4 o'clock P. M. Here an hour was to be allowed for supper, after which the column was to move on. By reason of some mismanagement, the column was not started till about 10 o'clock, and reached the position occupied the second night of our tramp, about 2 o'clock A. M. The whole force was thoroughly worn out, from sheer ignorance of how to march men. It was near noon before we moved, when orders came to march to a point opposite Franklin. It was supposed that we were to cross here, but the rumor was that Gen. Jenkins had returned with his forces to Franklin; so after throwing over more iron into the place, and spending twenty-four hours in looking at it, orders came to face toward Suffolk.

The march in from Carrsville the 18th, will never be forgotten. Starting at 4 o'clock in the morning, with but an hour's halt for breakfast, they marched in, eighteen miles, reaching Suffolk about 1 o'clock. Several had slight sun stroke, and quite a number were over-heated, and never recovered from the shock of this unnecessarily severe march.

CHAPTER IV.

BLACKBERRY RAID.

Evacuation of Suffolk—Regiment ordered to James River—The March toward South Anna Bridge—Abundance of Blackberries—Hard March—Reach a point twelve miles beyond Hanover Court House—Return to Taylor's—Leave for White House—March to Hampton—Excessive Heat—Bowers Hill—Embark for South Carolina—Arrive at Folly Island.

It had already been decided at Washington to evacuate Suffolk, as the position had not sufficient strategic import-

ance to warrant the large force necessary to occupy its extensive works. On our return from this last expedition, we found the work of dismantling Forts and leveling earthworks going on rapidly. Getty's division had left, and Terry's Brigade were under marching orders.

Wednesday, the 24th, orders came to pack everything except what would be necessary for light marching order, and to be ready to move at any moment.

All the tents are to be turned over. All the little conveniences and comforts which had been gathered up during nine months, are to be left, and from this time on, in the dust and dirt, they are to live under shelter tents, endure hard marches, perhaps severe fighting. The camp had become like home to the men, but they were all glad to leave. They craved the excitement and novelty of campaigning. They knew but little of its hardships, and hoped it would be more agreeable than the monotony of the life they were leading. Soldiers of all classes are the least satisfied with the present situation, whatever this is. They want excitement, or at least change.

Saturday morning June 27th, at 5 o'clock, the Regiment was in line, and marched across to the railroad station. It took three hours to load all the baggage and horses. Arrived at Norfolk they immediately embarked on board the steamer John Brooks, for the York river. The sail up the river was delightful. Soon we passed out of the York into the Pamunky, a very crooked stream, and at 6 o'clock cast anchor off White House Landing.

The next morning went ashore and temporarily pitched camp near the Landing, to await the arrival of the remainder of the Brigade. The next day encamped in a clover field, the clover up to our knees going into it, but when the Regiment left it was not quite so tall. The first day of July, the column moved in the direction of Hanover Court

House. Ordered to start at half past three, but were delayed an hour; moved two miles to the Railroad bridge across the river, where we waited an hour for the Cavalry. Then after crossing and moving two miles, were delayed by the supply train, which was fast in the deep mud. This made it necessary to do the marching in the heat of the day. The air was very oppressive, the traveling heavy from the recent rains, and we made but twelve miles, resting for the night near King William Court House. In the morning, ready to move at daylight, but did not get started until 6 o'clock. Passing the Court House, two ladies were sitting on the stoop of a house by which we passed, taking the number and description of the forces. They were defiant rebels, boasted of what they were doing, and were very shrewd in questioning those who conversed with them.

The Regiment was to-day rear guard of the column, and Company H Provost guard. This duty was laborious, as the column was passing through a country well supplied with provisions, and men were continually strolling off from the column, in spite of the most stringent orders against straggling. At night halted near the Mattapony river, in a fine grove, part of the grounds belonging to Rumford College. Some rebel Cavalry had been scouting in this vicinity, and at the time of our arrival were busily engaged in transporting some horses across the river. One man of the 112th N. Y., and one of the 13th Indiana, who had wandered from camp after forage, found themselves suddenly confronting four rebel Cavalrymen with horses and mules. They were unarmed and alone. Their ready wit saved them. Calling as if to companions near, and at the same time pretending to draw revolvers, the Cavalry, which were a part of a Home Guard for the district, took fright and ran, leaving the animals they were driving.

The two men taking the animals they could seize most readily, hurried back to camp. Immediately an armed party was sent out, who secured some fine horses, two of which had been sold a few days before for $300 each, to the Rebel Government.

The next morning the Regiment was got in readiness to march at 3 o'clock; and had the column marched from that time up to the time it actually started, much of the suffering of the day had been obviated. By reason of bad management it did not start until nine. The day was intensely hot, the road was shaded but in few places, and the men had the full influence of a broiling sun; and when the road led them through the forest, the air was almost suffocating. Horses walking in the column and carrying only their riders, sweat from every pore. Marched till twelve with but two brief halts. An hour was allowed for dinner, and then marched until 3 P. M., another hour, and then on till midnight, with only brief halts. Near the place of our noon and afternoon halts, blackberries were found covering acres upon acres, with their ripe luscious fruit. In a few minutes whole Brigades were scattered all over these fields, picking and eating berries. After eating all they could and filling their tin cups, they left enough for another army to feast upon. The abundance of blackberries all along the route going and returning, was a Sanitary Commission of itself. Many of the men ate little else, and found the fruit effective in arresting diarrhea of some standing.

Before the column halted for the night, men and officers fell out by scores from sheer exhaustion. Not one half of any Brigade was in line when the order was given to stack arms. One Company of the 112th had four privates, the largest only twenty-two, and several regiments could only muster about a single Company.

The place of bivouac was a large wheat field on Taylor's plantation. It had been recently cut, and was lying in shock and ready for use. So when the Colonel gave the order, "Stack arms—boys, there's your wheat straw, grab it and camp down and go to sleep," it was greeted with a shout and obeyed with alacrity.

All the Regimental commanders of our Brigade protested through Gen. Foster to Gen. Getty against such marching. Soon after the halt, orders came to Gen. Foster to move again at four. Foster sent back word that it would be impossible, as more than half his Brigade was scattered along the woods to the rear, for miles.

The next morning the column moved about 10 o'clock in the direction of Hanover Court House. Foster's Brigade moved out three miles to the banks of the Pamunky, and there during a long halt, enjoyed the fine opportunity for bathing in the stream, and rest under the shade of venerable beeches.

At 3 o'clock the order came—"Forward"—and we moved on, crossed the bridge over the Pamunky, reaching Hanover Court House about 5 o'clock. Here Col. Drake was placed in temporary command of Foster's Brigade, Gen. Foster having been put in command of the whole force, which was to advance nine miles and destroy the bridge over the South Anna river, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg road

The march was continued until near midnight. Moving down a road through a deep ravine, Col. Foster's Brigade was allowed to rest on their arms along the side of the road, while the 11th Pa. Cavalry and Col. Wardrop's Brigade were to advance, cross the bridge and fire it if possible. From various sources it was ascertained that the rebels across the river were behind strong earthworks. with their guns commanding our only avenue of

approach; also that reinforcements had all day long been coming from Richmond.

The Brigade was in a bad position. Had the enemy known where it was, and opened upon us with shell, our loss must have been heavy. Gen. Foster sent back to Gen. Getty at Hanover Court House the report of his situation, and was ordered to withdraw his troops immediately.

Col. Wardrop's men surprised and captured ten of the advanced pickets of the enemy, but did not succeed in reaching the bridge to fire it. At 2 A. M. of the 5th, the column retreated towards the Pamunky, marching rapidly until they had crossed the river. Crossing, they found the bridge covered with combustibles, ready to fire as soon as the whole force was safe on the other side. 9 o'clock found them encamped again on Taylor's plantation. This was one of the great landed estates of Virginia. The plantation consisted of 3,000 acres—280 acres of corn growing, and 60 acres of wheat, either cut or just ready for the sickle. At the beginning of the war, he said he had three hundred slaves, all of whom with characteristic ingratitude had left him, except a few women and children. He had in his spacious barns a large variety of Yankee implements for facilitating farm labor. In many respects it must have been a model farm for Virginia.

The old man was a rank rebel; he cursed our men to their faces, and in all his conversation with the officers, his tone was openly defiant, while at the same time imploring guards to be placed over his property. His gray hairs saved him from personal violence; but all who wished helped themselves freely to whatever he had. His well stored ice house gave the whole Division abundance during our stay. On leaving, one of the family servants who had decided to leave, came to Col. Drake complaining that

he would not permit her to take her little child three years old with her. Two men were sent to the house, who came back reporting the old man with a loaded revolver, threatening to shoot any man who should enter. A party of the 13th Indiana, under Lieut. Zentz, who asked the privilege, went back, and by the persuasive arguments which they carried on their shoulders, prevailed on the old man to give up his revolver and give the slave woman her child.

It was early Monday morning, 6th July, when the forces under Gen. Getty turned their steps toward White House, from this ill managed and fruitless expedition. The day opened cloudy. The rain continued throughout the day in frequent and heavy showers.

It was heavy marching, but much better than under a broiling sun. Near noon we passed through Ayletts, a place where there was a manufactory of sabres and other implements of war, but which had been burned during a Cavalry raid the last Spring. At night encamped near King William Court House. The next day without incident fell back to White House. The following morning, ordered to move at daylight down the peninsula. It rained hard. Foster's Brigade was in the rear of the column, and the 112th was rear guard. Through various delays such as had afflicted the expedition from its beginning noon had passed before all the other troops had passed by, and then the Regiment moved on. The rain which had been abundant all the morning, now poured in torrents.

Several wagons had broken down soon after starting and had to be abandoned. We moved forward until about 6 o'clock, when the horses of Davis' Battery which was in front of us, gave out, and we came to a halt seven miles from where it was originally intended. Without rations for officers, and no forage for horses, the camping ground

filthy and wet, it was a cheerless place to spend the night. The next morning, starting about half past three o'clock, marched eleven miles, then halted two hours for nooning.

Here the men found Indian meal to vary their diet, and plenty of corn fodder for the horses. It was 5 P. M. when we came up with the wagon train. The column was halted and two hours allowed for supper and rest. Then on three miles through a swamp, across a road corduroyed and used by McClellan's troops in the campaign of '62. Early in the morning moved on, passing through Williamsburg about 7, and over the battle ground of a year ago. Some of the officers of the Regiment had vividly recalled to their minds the scenes of that campaign in which they participated while in the 49th N. Y.

The march from Williamsburg to Yorktown was, through the intense heat, very severe. Four men in the Brigade died of sun stroke. Every ambulance and wagon was crowded with men who could not walk. The mounted officers shared their horses with the footsore and sick.

Arriving at Yorktown, we learned for the first time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania and the battle of Gettysburg, and learned that the original design of the movement of Gen. Dix's forces was to break up Lee's communication with Richmond, and, if practicable, to throw troops into the Rebel Capitol. The men capable of executing a plan requiring so much vigor and system, had not yet appeared in the department of Virginia. Gen. Keys, to whom was entrusted the leadership in the field, (and who accompanied the column that moved across Bottom's bridge) was afterwards censured for the failure of the expedition.

At Yorktown the 165th and 166th Penn. drafted men left, their time being nearly out. Some other portions of the forces were also here embarked for Washington.

The Surgeon of the 112th selected one hundred men as unfit to march further, and sent them to the landing to be transported to Fort Monroe. After working most all night he was not able to get all of them sent. Many were very sick as the result of the march. The Brigade rested at Yorktown until Sunday morning, when moving soon after daylight, the march to Big Bethel, eleven miles, was easily made before 10 o'clock. Here they rested near a creek where was a fine opportunity for bathing, which was fully improved, and with a quiet afternoon and night for rest, the Regiment was in fair condition for the next day's march. The 13th, we left at half past three A. M., and easily marched eight miles before 10 o'clock. Having reached Hampton and no transports being ready, we camped just outside the town, and about 6 o'clock Wednesday morning embarked on transports, and in three hours were in Portsmouth. Here we found Company B, Capt Chaddock, doing Provost Guard duty, Maj. J. F. Smith having been appointed Provost Marshal of Portsmouth. The rumor spread rapidly through camp that the Regiment was to be distributed between Portsmouth and Norfolk, doing guard duty for the two cities. But like other soft things which they had been expecting from time to time, this was not to be realized. In the afternoon we were moved to Bower's Hill where Corcoran's troops, in our absence up the peninsula, had completed a line of works thrown up by Getty a month previous, and had fallen behind them on leaving Suffolk.

On the way to Bower's Hill, Corcoran's Division passed us, marching to Portsmouth to take transports. They were after this joined to the Army of the Potomac.

On the 17th July, Maj. Smith having been relieved at Portsmouth, the Provost Guard, Company B, returned to the Regiment.

At Bower's Hill, ours, availing themselves of the materials left by other Regiments, had constructed a very commodious camp, well arranged for ventilation and cleanliness, and were commencing drills and other camp duties, when on July 28th at 12 midnight, orders came to leave tents standing and march with three days rations. Just as the column was moving out, a telegram came, stating that cars sufficient to convey the whole Brigade with camp and garrison equipage, were to be sent immediately. In two hours everything about our camp was torn up, and soon stored aboard cars, we were moving towards Portsmouth, there to take transports for Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

We were delayed at Portsmouth several days waiting transports. After all the rest of the Brigade had sailed on the morning of August 3d, six Companies of the Regiment, Lieut. Col, Carpenter in command, embarked on board of the steamer "Escort." The next morning, the balance of the Regiment, with Col. Drake, embarked on board the steamer "Convoy." Left Fort Monroe about 4 P. M., with every prospect of a favorable passage. When off Cape Henry encountered a heavy gale. Besides the men on board this small steamer, with camp and garrison equipage, there were eighty tons of ammunition for the Forts in Charleston Harbor. Our little craft was not strong enough to bear the strain, the bolts of the hogbeam began to draw, and she took in water rapidly.

The Captain immediately put back to Norfolk, and the Regiment was transferred to the steamer "Maple Leaf," and on the morning of the 7th left again for the South. We parted from the Convoy with regret, for, though a small boat, the Captain and other officers were gentlemen, and disposed to make our voyage as pleasant as possible. On board the Maple Leaf, the only object, from Captain

down to deck hands, seemed to be to make money out of the necessities of the Regiment. Men were charged five cents for the privilege of boiling their coffee, and officers the highest New York city prices for board of the meanest sort; and this on board of a boat receiving an enormous sum from Government for transporting troops. It would be unworthy of notice, were it not the fact generally that transport ships in the employ of Government, took every opportunity the necessities of men and officers afforded, to strip them of their money. After a tedious voyage of three and a half days, we reached Hilton Head at noon of the 10th, were soon re-shipped on board propellor Saxton, and were landed at Pawnee Landing on the west side of Folly Island August 12th. There we found the other Companies of the Regiment, having arrived five days previous, and feeling much anxiety on account of our long delay.

CHAPTER V.

FOLLY ISLAND.

Description of Folly Island—Location of Camp—Troops on Folly Island—Sickness—Sanitary Measures—13th Indiana—Regimental Chapel—Bombardment of Sumter—Reduction of the Forts on Cummings' Point—Night in the Trenches—Engineering Operations around these Islands—Black Island—Death of Q. M. Waters—Employments for the Winter—Shell gathering—Furloughs—Recruiting the Regiment—Tedium of life on this Island.

Folly Island is nothing but a pair of sand ridges formed ages since by the action of the waves of ocean upon the drifting sand. Between the inner and outlying ridge is a ravine; the accumulations of vegetable deposit had made a soil of great fertility, and it was covered with a dense growth of Palmetto, yellow pine, scrub oaks, and all the exuberant shrubs of a semi-tropical climate. When our

troops first got a foothold on the island, the ridges as well as the ravine were covered with a thick forest. On the southern extremity was a small clearing. A house formerly occupied by a wrecker stood here looking towards Stono Inlet. This inlet separates Folly from Kiahwa Island, and is the entrance of Stono River, an arm of the sea which threads its way among these sea islands. North of Folly, and between it and Morris, is Light House Inlet so called. Between these two Inlets, on the east or sea face of the Island, is a clean, wide, smooth beach, forming an excellent road from the lower to the upper end of the Island. During the high tides, or easterly storms, the ocean waves wash quite up to the outer ridge, and in some places eat into it, so that the form of the Island constantly changes. On the western side, towards Folly river, are marshes covered with heavy sea grass.

The only value of the Island in a military point of view, was as a camping ground and base of supplies for troops operating against the Forts defending Charleston Harbor. Morris Island, directly north of it, commanded the Harbor. Here on Cummings Point, its northern extremity, were the formidable earthworks called Forts Wagner and Gregg, Gregg being an enlargement of the original Cummings Point battery, from which the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, at the commencement of hostilities.

Our camp was located on the eastern side of Folly Island, and about midway between the Inlets. At first the officers pitched their tents upon the crest of the sand ridge, which at this point and for a long distance north, was treeless, and with its clean sand looked like a huge snow drift, covering a line of fence. The tents of the men, after cutting away the underbrush, were pitched in the forest behind the ridge. Soon the officers had to retire behind the ridge also, the sand drifting with the wind fill-

ing everything. If you fell asleep, on waking your face would be covered; your clothes were full; trunks even were no protection against the impalpable dust, driven by the fierce easterly winds.

There were two divisions of Gen. Gilmore's army on Folly Island, under Generals Vodges and Gordon. Foster's Brigade was assigned to Vodges' Division. All the troops on the Island were employed on duty on Morris Island, either as grand guard or on fatigue duty, until after the surrender of the Forts. This duty required our Regiment to be on Morris Island as often as every third day, for about a month. The work was not hard, but yet it was exhausting. For two nights and the intervening day, they were able to get but little if any sleep, and the climate was enervating, the season of the year the most unhealthy, the water execrable. All the troops employed suffered severely from sickness, and the colored troops, who were mostly employed in digging, suffered quite as much from sickness as the whites.

The 13th Indiana, which had but a small sick list at Suffolk, had a large one here, and many deaths. The 27th Mass. had so large a sick list and so many deaths, that they were withdrawn, and sent to Fernandina, Fla., to recruit. Although we had left two hundred and twenty-five sick in hospitals North, and the Regiment was supposed to be free from the feeble and sickly, yet the sickness soon became alarming. Diarrheas, dysentery, fevers of an obstinate and malignant character prevailed. Most of the men on duty looked pale and lost appetite and strength. On the 17th Sept. there were but two Captains fit for duty, and one hundred and twenty-seven sick in the Regiment. Every officer had more or less of sickness, and very few men escaped.

Gen. Vodges ordered the most careful policeing of

camps, and the Surgeon and a field officer were required daily to inspect the cooking of rations. Recipes for healthful cooking were distributed to every Company. We also received from time to time small supplies from the Sanitary Commission. Here we drew new tents, and had constructed in the rear of the Company streets, a dining room for each Company, covered with old canvass. The tents were raised a uniform height, two and a half feet from the ground, and made very comfortable. The camp, when completed, was considered the handsomest on the Island, and elicited much commendation. All trees but the Palmetto were cut out, and these left standing with their long feathery leaves shading the tents, gave to it an aspect altogether unique.

Our Brigade consisted of the 112th N. Y., Col. Drake, the 13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Dobbs, and the 169th N. Y., Col. Buel. Col. Buel was present with this Regiment but a few weeks. Lieut. Col. McConhie commanded. The camp of the 13th Indiana was on the right of the 112th, and but a short distance from it. Between this regiment and ours there always existed the pleasantest of feeling and a mutual respect. It was one of the oldest and best regiments in the service, having been originally recruited in the Spring of 1861 for three months service; afterwards re-enlisting for three years under Col., late Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster. They were our companions in Brigade from shortly after our arrival in Suffolk, until after the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1864, when the 112th was assigned to a new Brigade. While on Folly Island, the two regiments jointly built a commodious chapel for mutual use, on the open space between their camps, the Chaplain of the 112th officiating for both regiments. This chapel was built with no other tools except axes, hatchets and spades. The forest around supplied all the materials

except a few nails. The posts were of palmetto logs set in the ground, the plate and rafters of yellow pine, the sides thatched with the leaves of the palmetto, the seats and platform made of palmetto logs split and faced with axes, the backs of the seats made by driving stakes into the ground at each end and in the middle, and nailing a pole across the tops. The floor was clean white sand, which had this advantage over other floors, that it needed no sweeping, and the stains of tobacco juice which on common church floors are so disgusting, were easily obliterated by a single brush of the foot. The roof was of old canvass from condemned tents. When finished it was very commodious and comfortable, and though not artistically elegant, yet as a work of art possessed no small merit, when we consider the tools with which it was built. Here religious services were held every Sabbath day, a preaching service in the morning, a bible class in the afternoon, and a prayer meeting in the evening, until we broke camp and left the Island. The 169th N. Y., under the superintendence of their Chaplain, and having command of more varied materials, built later in the season a far more elaborate chapel within their camp. It was a gem of beauty, both in its structure and adornments.

The 17th August, Gen. Gilmore having completed his batteries and mounted his heavy guns, opened upon Fort Sumter, over the heads of Wagner and Gregg. The ironclads in the Harbor cooperated. Foster's Brigade was ordered out at 3 o'clock A. M. to move over to Morris Island as reserve force. Having stacked their arms out of the range of the enemy's fire, there was a fine opportunity of seeing the bombardment The heaviest artillery ever used for breaching fortifications was brought to bear upon Fort Sumter.

Forts Wagner and Gregg were silenced by the fire of

the Navy, and some 20 pound Parrot guns in our batteries. When the bombardment had fairly begun, the 200 pound Parrots from our batteries hurling their huge shells, the Monitors, Ironsides and other vessels of the fleet firing incessantly, responded to by the batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands, the Forts on Cumming's Point, and now and then a shot from Sumter, made a grand spectacle. Morris Island shook and trembled like a Mississippi steamer under high pressure. From our position, the fire of the fleet could be distinctly traced. Watching the turrets of the Monitors you saw a spirt of flame followed by a huge column of smoke that completely hid the sea monster from your view; three seconds after the flame and you heard a heavy muffled sound, not at all like the full jarring report of field batteries; then directing your eye along the course of the shot, you saw the water thrown up in jets, like skipping stones on a huge scale, then as the shells bounded over the parapets of Wagner, a sharp report, a puff of smoke, and a huge mass of sand lifted high in air and then falling back. With a field glass the effect of the firing upon Fort Sumter could be distinctly seen. After a fortunate shot, a huge cloud of dust would rise; when it cleared away, the rent in the wall was plainly visible. Before night many ugly holes had been made, and on the 24th, at the close of seven days bombardment, Gen. Gillmore sent a dispatch to the War Department at Washington, that "Fort Sumter was practically demolished, being no longer of any use in the defences of Charleston." This boast was afterwards proved premature; for though it was in consequence of this subsequent bombardment a shapeless mass of ruins, yet out of the debris, the enemy were able to make the place as impregnable as ever, and as effective a guard of the harbor channel. Gen. Gilmore now with characteristic energy and skill, turned his efforts to reduce the forts

at the head of the Island. His plan was novel and ingenious. The broad portion of the Island upon which the Forts are situated could only be approached along a narrow strip of sand ridge not more than twenty yards in width. The men excavating the zig-zag trenches were exposed to the fire of the Forts, also to those of James and Sullivan's Islands. Contrary to the acknowledged rules of engineering science, he pushed his parallels along until he had prepared a passage around the corner of the Fort, by which he could move a storming party along the sea face of it. This was done by incessant artillery firing during the day, and by means of a strong calcium light at night, throwing such a glare upon the Fort that our riflemen and artillerists could prevent the enemy from repairing the damage done during the day, while we were enveloped in darkness.

On the afternoon of the 6th September, Foster's Brigade, Col. Drake in temporary command, was ordered to Morris Island as grand guard of the trenches. Arriving at the post of the reserve about 6 o'clock, they were obliged to wait until after dark before the force they were to relieve could be withdrawn, and they take their assigned positions. That night and the next day was to complete the preparations preliminary to storming the Fort.

The scene from the trenches was wildly sublime. It was dark all around the parallels, and where the reserve was posted, but a glare like a burning village at night illumined the whole northern extreme of the Island, and even revealed Sumter, two miles distant. From every direction, with a sweep like that of rockets, huge missiles of destruction were flying through the air. Two hundred pound Parrots made the ground shake as they roared over the heads of our men. The huge mortars so rent the air that those in front of them, though separated by several par-

allels, involuntarily gasped for breath. No nerves not practised could endure any close proximity to either of these, without the most unpleasant sensations, and to the artillerists themselves, the working of such pieces was in the highest degree exhausting. Passing along these winding passages through the sand, passing by several mortar batteries and rifle pits where sharp shooters lay, with their guns pointed towards the Fort, passing by the extreme guard and along the line where the negroes were busily engaged digging and throwing out sand, until you came to the end of the flying sap; then looking a little to the left and you saw within a few feet apparently, the huge and now shapeless mass of Wagner. There was no sign of life in the Fort, no gun was fired. A shell went rushing over head and exploded quite over the Fort, lighting up for a moment this shapeless ruin, then again darkness and silence. Passing out again and looking toward James Island, you saw a sharp flash, soon the smothered sound of a heavy gun, then you could for some seconds see what appeared to be a ball three or four inches in diameter, with a fiery tail, mounting upward very deliberately, then having reached its altitude, curving downward. Now cover! Every man sought a hiding place under the bank or under a place prepared with logs covered with sand. With a peculiar rushing sound, and an explosion lighting the darkness around, and scattering iron in every direction, the huge shell fulfilled its mission. Not wholly however, for men were seldom hit. With a strong bomb proof near of access, you could enjoy the scene without peril.

Sometimes those places of retreat were not well built, and then they were a poor protection. This night a private of the 169th N. Y. was struck by a piece of iron which penetrated quite through the sand and wood under

which he was lying, so mangling him that he died the next day.

For several days, as the parallels approached completion, our pickets conversed with the rebel pickets, but woe to the man who should show his head above the embankment—twenty bullets from guns already aimed would be after him. There were on the average five or six casualties daily, during the progress of the work, most of them slight—a small number when we consider the intensity of the fire from every direction.

As the work advanced the men constantly came upon torpedoes which the rebels had buried. Most of these were removed without exploding. The last day before the evacuation, as one of the engineer corps was working over a torpedo, handling it carelessly, it exploded, carrying away his head, and slightly wounding two negroes who were assisting him. The day passed without any casualties in the 112th, though there were several very narrow escapes. At 5 P. M., regiments arrived from Folly Island to relieve the Brigade, but it was 9 o'clock before it was ready to start for camp. Before leaving, two men of the 13th Indiana had ventured to look over the parapet of Wagner, and seeing no one, they returned declaring their belief that it was evacuated.

The next morning while busy preparations were making for an assault from the ocean front, a few men of the guard went up to the Fort, entered it, were convinced that it was evacuated, and while looking about the magazine, eight rebel soldiers came out and surrendered themselves and pointed out a torpedo at the entrance, so placed as to explode when our men entered, and fire the magazine. They reported that the work of evacuating both Forts had been going on for three nights. These facts being made

known to the commanding General, a squad of men was sent to Fort Gregg, who took eighty prisoners.

Thus, after two bloody and unsuccessful assaults, and two months siege, the whole of Morris Island came into Gen. Gillmore's possession, by the enemy leaving it, without the necessity of another assault.

The attention of the General was now directed to remodeling these works and fitting them for offensive use in further operations for the recovery of Sumter and the occupation of Charleston. An immense amount of labor was expended. The huge guns which had been employed in their reduction, were transferred and mounted upon them. A new battery called Chatfield's, was constructed midway between them on a point which was somewhat nearer to Charleston, and a 300 pounder Parrot gun mounted upon it, for the purpose of shelling the city. This monster gun, which required a schooner specially fitted up to transport it from Philadelphia, was drawn along the beach by details of 500 men from the colored regiments, so as to avoid all noise of horses or mules, and by these same men put in the position it was to occupy.

While Forts Wagner and Gregg were thus being prepared to operate against Charleston, active engineering operations were going on on all the outlying islands, to guard against the enemy coming round in the rear and taking Morris or Folly Island by surprise. Pickets occupied the coast islands as far as Hilton Head. Earthworks were constructed; piers built at the head of Folly Island, and opposite on Morris; a saw mill set in operation to furnish lumber for Quartermasters, Commissary and Ordnance use. To have properly occupied the forts that were constructed, and keep up the long picket line, would have easily absorbed all the force in the Department, without leaving a Regiment for offensive operations.

The Department of the South was, during this winter, by far the most expensive of any, and the results small. All the fleet of Dahlgren, with our force at the head of Morris Island, were not able entirely to close Charleston Harbor to blockade runners, and all the expense lavished so profusely here, had neither given Sumter or Charleston back to loyal hands. And if it had, what after all had been the gain? What progress toward closing up the rebellion?

On the 20th September, the Regiment was ordered to Black island, an island lying between Morris and James, for the purpose of doing picket duty, and also constructing new earthworks on that island. While here they were exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries on James Island, and were obliged to live in bombproofs, burrowing under ground; but on the whole the situation was pleasanter than on Folly Island. They were not under such stringent military discipline. On Folly Island it was a penal offence to be found outside the Regimental camp guard; an officer could not go to either extreme of the island, without a pass signed by two Generals, and could not visit Morris Island without a pass from Department Head-quarters. In every duty, and in every position, at every turn, they were made to feel the cramping of military rule. To volunteer troops, nothing is more grinding than this rigid exaction of the regular service. At Black Island they escaped this, while at the same time, by fidelity to duty, they won the praise of Gen. Terry, under whose temporary command they were, and a flattering notice from him to Head-quarters. During the constant excursions to Morris Island before the surrender of the Forts, not a man had been maimed or killed.

At Black Island, on the morning of the 25th, a private of Company H, George Thompson, had just come in from

picket, and was warming himself by the fire, when a shell thrown from the batteries on the other island bursting, a fragment struck him, breaking an arm and leg, and terribly lacerating the other leg. A fragment of the same shell struck very near a party of officers who had just landed upon the Island, spattering them with mud. Every attention was bestowed upon Thompson; Lieut. Barber, with a detail from his Company, conveyed him in a launch to Morris Island, where was the operating hospital. Amputation was skillfully performed by the Surgeons there, but to no avail. He died in fifteen minutes after the operation. In the Hospital on Folly Island, seventeen had already died of disease. Every few weeks a hospital boat visited the island to convey to the General Hospital at Hilton Head, Beaufort, or North, those who in the judgment of a medical commission needed some such change to save life. The number in every Brigade needing such change was so great, that the boat was never able to carry all that were recommended, and it was necessary to limit the number taken from each Regiment.

Lieut. Frank Waters, Regimental Quartermaster, originally Captain of Company E, which position he resigned to accept the office he held, a gentleman of high character, an energetic business man, and the oldest officer in the Regiment, was taken sick the last of September. His disease was dysentery of a most virulent character; no remedies used had the sligthest effect to arrest it. He gradually sunk under it. Yielding to his earnest wish, he was at last sent to Beaufort on board the hospital boat. He was there taken to a Hospital, when every attention was paid to him, but it was unavailing. He died October 3d, greatly lamented by all his brother officers.

The Regiment having accomplished the work assigned to it, was returned to Folly Island the 15th August.

Their tarry on Black Island had been a pleasant episode in the monotonous life on the sand bank to which they now returned. No one will ever forget the frequent excursions between Folly and Black Islands. The river, as it was called, threaded its tortuous way through a marsh, and there were so many channels branching off, that it required an experienced eye to keep the true one; for some of them led inconveniently near the range of the enemy's guns.

During the days of early October, these trips between the Islands were delightful, the scenery such as only can be witnessed there. The swift flow of the tide either way made it necessary to time the voyage when the tide was rising or falling, for it was almost impossible to move against it.

The Regiment was now so divided up into various details, that only the shell of it was left in the old camp. Picket duty and fatigue work, daily drills of companies and battallions, brigade and division drills, officers recitations every other evening, formed the staple of the work. The recreation consisted in gathering shells.

While their friends at home were crazy with the excitement of seeking for oil, the forces at Folly Island were afflicted with a like mania for seeking sea shells. After every storm the wide beach would be covered with small shells of various descriptions, thrown up by the waves. And day after day, at low tide, the whole beach, as far as eye could reach up and down, would be covered with men, toiling as diligently to gather periwinkles and other twisted specimens of old Ocean's playthings, as if they were gathering diamonds, or in the wilds of Pennsylvania were endeavoring to "strike ile." All grades of military, from the Major General to the drummer boy, met upon the beach in blissful forgetfulness of rank, in this greed for

shells. Shells of rare beauty were exhibited through camp, and frequently changed hands at high figures. Barrels of them were sent in small parcels, to various States, from Maine to Indiana, and will in many a cottage and many a mansion descend from generation to generation as mementoes of the ever memorable campaign of 1863–4 upon the Sea Islands of South Carolina.

During the month of November all the Regiments on Folly Island were in camp in fine condition, the camps regularly laid out, some of them made very beautiful by various adornments. Gen. Gillmore had moved his Headquarters down from Morris Island, and located them about half a mile south of our camp. The 1st N. Y. Independent Engineer Regiment had a camp closely adjoining ours. Here they erected a Masonic Temple, commodious and a beautiful work of art, constructed of the rustic materials the Island afforded. There were many very ingenious artificers in this Regiment. Under Col. Serrell they had done a vast amount of work in the various engineering operations of the Department. Their Lieutenant Colonel, since Brigadier General, James F. Hall, was the able and efficient Provost Marshal of the Department, a gentleman whom our officers will always remember with pleasure for kindly courtesies in many ways received. Nor will the Quartermaster of their Regiment, Lieut. D. C. Brown, be forgotten, as a kind and obliging officer, from whom the Regiment received many favors.

Gen. Gillmore was so well pleased with the conduct of the troops employed in the reduction of the forts, that he awarded medals to soldiers who had signally distinguished themselves, and also furloughs for twenty days to those whose good conduct had merited such; each regiment being allowed to send home two men for every hundred on duty. This gave our Regiment nine; and it was under-

stood that on their return, the same percentage—another like number—would be sent.

This winter it was determined to recruit up the forces in the field to their maximum, in order to repair the waste of the past campaign. Brig. Gen. J. T. Sprague, Adjutant General of the State of New York, visited the Department to confer with the commanding officers of New York Regiments, as to the most practical method of placing the desired number of recruits in the field. The meeting was held at the Head-quarters of Gen. Gillmore, the 19th November, and the plan adopted was to send one field officer with an Adjutant; also one line officer and three enlisted men for every fifty recruits needed to bring the number up to the maximum.

Lieut. Col. Carpenter, Captains Ludwick, Curtis and Dunham, Lieutenants Talcott and Kimberly, were selected, also twelve men representing the rank and file. After various delays, the recruiting party left Stono Inlet for Hilton Head on the morning of December 21st. From this time for more than a month, the monotony of life here was very tedious. In the "New Gospel of Peace" according to St. Benjamin, we are told that "whereas the Iankees lived ten years in one day, the Tychmen did not live ten days in one year." On Folly Island our life was like that of the "Tychmen." It was the same thing over and over again. We looked every hour upon the same naked banks of sand, the same drooping palmettos, and listened every moment to the same roar and swash of the surf dashing upon the beach at our feet. No wonder the Antedeluvians before the days of inventions, when there were no books, newspapers or telegrams, lived all the way from two to nine hundred years; they did not live so very long after all. Nine hundred of the centuries of the World's History were hardly equal to ninety of the present.

CHAPTER VI.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Expedition to Johns Island—Skirmish—March across the Island—Retreat—Leave for Florida—Arrive in Jacksonville—Camp—Arrival of Recruits—Moral Tone of the Regiment—Excursions.

During the month of January, troops began to be drawn off from Folly Island. Rumors of a campaign in Florida were rife, but there was nothing definitely known.

On the 7th of February, the Regiment was ordered to be ready to move at evening, with three days cooked rations, on an expedition to John's Island. This Island was crossed by the Savannah & Charleston R. R. It was proposed to strike rapidly across the Island to Rantowl's Bridge, destroy it and threaten Charleston from the rear, for the purpose of drawing attention from Gen. Seymour's expedition to Florida.

We started from camp at 9 P. M. After marching a mile, the 169th and 117th N. Y joined the 112th. Col. Drake was in command of the Brigade, Maj. J. F. Smith in command of the 112th. We marched two and a half miles to Stono Inlet. It was a bitter, chilly, dark night, with a wind blowing off the sea. At Stono the force remained until midnight, awaiting their turn to be ferried across the Inlet to Kiawah. The men sweating from the march were obliged to burrow in the sand, to screen them from the intense chill. The inlet here is about three-fourths of a mile wide. Two steamers were busy moving the troops across. Landing on the beach and waiting till all the troops were over, the column moved down a mile, then struck into a fine wide path through dense woods, reaching the place of halting about 6 A. M. Here the

whole force rested during the day, which was as much like midsummer as the preceding night had been like midwinter.

At 10 o'clock at night the column moved on again, taking the night so as to avoid notice, and this late hour so as to strike the shoals between Kiawah and Seabrook at low water when it could be forded. It was 2 o'clock A. M. when the ford was reached, the water breast high. The men stripped off pants, drawers, boots and stockings, and waded. Absolute silence had been enjoined, but it was impossible to prevent men from indulging in frolic, so cold was the water at this season of the year. After crossing and moving half a mile, before they had got warmed up, they were halted an hour, an artillery wagon being stuck fast in a sand bank.

The scenery, as we marched through the woods across Seabrook in the dim morning hours, was weird and imposing. The huge oaks were festooned with hanging moss and climbing shrubs, and vines of every Southern variety twisted around them. The buds were swelling, and the young leaves were seen bursting from some of the earlier shrubs. Emerging from this wood road soon after day break, the path led through a large cotton plantation. The white inhabitants had all left; a few old negroes only remained. The fields were bordered with live oak, and belts of timber left on the windward side for a screen. On this plantation the column halted, while the advance guard made ready to move quickly across the only bridge, an old rickety affair, leading to John's Island. We moved a mile to the bridge and halted. The advance had crossed and brisk firing was going on. In a few moments it was over, and the main column crossed to occupy the works. There was only a small picket force holding the Island—the three videttes at the bridge were in a neighboring house

having a dance. The play suddenly stopped, and the lively soldiers were turned over to the Provost Guard. Then crossing and pushing on to the reserve picket, who at first showed fight, but soon their heels, they took some prisoners and killed three or four, among them the Captain in command of the picket, who was the owner of the large plantation on which he was killed. Two men of the 142d N. Y., who were in the advance, were wounded, one of them mortally ; the other a brave Sergeant—late Lieut. Johnson on Gen. Curtis' Staff, who had scouted all over the island, lost his arm. It was evidently a surprise to the rebels, and had our advantage thus gained, been pushed immediately, the railroad bridge might have been reached and torn up, before troops could have been gathered up to oppose our force. But after sending out a small reconnoitering party, the main body of the troops remained and began to throw up earthworks. The next day, having made their position secure, the force was divided. Von Glissa's Brigade moving on the left and direct road to the bridge, soon encountered the enemy, and a sharp artillery duel occurred, in which they lost eight men wounded. The Brigade on the right commanded by Col. Drake moved across a bayou and through a plantation belonging to the Legarre family, about five miles. Brig. Gen. Schimmelfennig, who commanded the expedition, accompanied Col. Drake. This plantation was a fine specimen of a Southern gentleman's country residence. It was deserted and had been for a year. In the fields, the last year's wild grass had grown high as the heads of the men, and was standing yellow and dry in the place where cotton was wont to grow. Connected with the house was a spacious flower garden, which showed that a family of taste and cultivation had cared for it in the past. Across the rear was an orange bower, the trees interlacing overhead and

covering a wide walk. There were in the garden many rare plants and shrubs, among them two of the American Aloe, twelve feet high, alas, touched by the unprecedented frost of the last month and killed. Also a huge specimen of the century plant, covering a mound eight feet in diameter. Jonquils were already in full bloom; but these were only vestiges of a beauty which belonged to other days. The house bore marks of the ravages of the soldiers. Many names of Southern soldiers and their regiments were scribbled on the walls.

Without accomplishing anything, the force retired within their earthworks late in the afternoon, and as soon as dark, the work of preparing to return was hurried on. At midnight the whole force left the Island, burning the house and bridge. The golden moment to have accomplished anything was when we first arrived. Troops were then at Savannah on their way to Florida; and all night we could hear the cars that brought them back to oppose our progress to the bridge.

Seymour's movement in Florida had also been delayed beyond the appointed time, and after we were out of the way, the same troops that had come up from Savannah, were forwarded to Florida, and were in abundant season to deal Seymour a disastrous blow at Oulustee, which at once checked and finally changed the whole programme of affairs in the Southern Department.

The Regiment returned to camp on the afternoon of the 11th. Nothing of interest after this, transpired during our stay on Folly Island.

On the 20th February occurred the disastrous battle at Oulustee, Fla. The forces under Gen. Seymour were severely repulsed. On the 22d, the mail boat from Hilton Head brought the order for Ames' Brigade of Gordon's, and Foster's Brigade of Vodge's Division, to take trans-

ports for Florida, leaving tents and extra baggage. An extract from a letter written to a friend at this time, will convey more vividly than present recollections could, the scene of our departure. "We were not expecting this order, as our Brigade was so much more broken up by details than some others; and the idea of leaving our new comfortable tents, with all their nice fixings, for a winter campaign, is not at all exhilerating. But orders have come and time will not wait; so I arose early this morning and worked hard, sorting, packing, arranging, deciding what to throw away, what to carry, what to leave to be transported. It was noon, and I had made but little headway toward getting the Regimental library together and packed, rations purchased for mess, and many other matters that were to be done, when the order came for three Companies to move to the landing immediately. We ate dinner in a hurry and then to work again. In half an hour the order came for the rest of the Regiment to move. Two hours work yet to be done; but I had been in the service long enough to know that putting troops on transports is very slow work, so took it easy. With the help of some convalescents from the Hospital all things were ready in an hour; and putting blankets, valise and saddle bags on the team, and leaving all other traps in charge of the Q. M. Sergeant, who was to remain in care of the baggage, started on foot for the landing a mile distant. I looked upon my nice little stove which for so many weeks had warmed me, and wondered what barbarian from the regiments around, would steal it. I looked upon my neat camp table, with its convenient drawers, and rack full of little slips for papers and letters and books. Alas, shall I ever again sit by it and read letters, and write to my friends far away? I looked over the tent nicely fitted up with an inner frame, which renders it stout to resist the

most furious gales ; the neatly framed door with canvass covering; the door latch that was a day's work to carve out of a piece of live oak. These were all the work of the men who are ever willing and glad to do anything for my comfort.

"Outside of my tent, I stopped to look at my chimney, a tall palmetto tree twenty feet in length, split carefully, then the pith inside chopped out so as to leave a smooth, round channel for the smoke, lined inside with cast away tin cans. Jule was half a day picking up two grain bags full, around the various camps. These made it fire proof ; it was bound with hoop iron to hold it together, and to shed rain, an old tin basin, mounted on pieces of hoop iron kept guard over the top. Willie L— and John R— worked a day to make it ; alas, it will soon be consumed with ten hundred days work about the camp. I part with these comforts with a sigh and a shrug, when the idea of sleeping on the ground without shelter, comes up. But I bid farewell to Folly Island without regret. Goodbye old sand patch—the fleas and mosquitoes and 'fiddlers' are welcome to you."

Three Companies of the Regiment with Col. Drake and Staff embarked on board the "Helen Getty." The remainder of the Regiment went on the "Ben Deford." The first afternoon's sail was a very short one, down to Stono Inlet, about four miles. In the morning all the transports moved out together, and early the next morning had passed over the bar at the mouth of the St. Johns river. The reason of stopping over night at Stono was, to avoid crossing the bar near night. The Captain of the boat said "he did not like to get too near that ugly piece of sand after dark." This sand bar makes the entrance to the river somewhat perilous ; but once within, the river

wide and the channel deep enough for the largest class vessels.

The passage up the St. Johns to Jacksonville was delightful; the air soft as June and a clear sky overhead. It was noon before the steamer reached the wharf, and the troops disembarked. We there met old friends from regiments that participated in the battle of the 20th, and heard repeated over and over the sad tale of that disastrous day.

The Regiment marched into a vacant field within the city, and a hundred men were detailed to work all night, throwing up earthworks along the front occupied by our Brigade. A like detail from other regiments was employed in the same way. These works were afterwards enlarged and made formidable for any force likely to be hurled against them.

Jacksonville is admirably situated for defense—the line of defense not more than a mile and a half, and either flank resting on the river. A gun boat was so placed as to enfilade the enemy, should they attempt to approach our works.

On the afternoon of the 28th, the Brigade moved outside the works across a marsh, about three-fourths of a mile from the business part of the city, down the river. The location was a pleasant one; the camp but a short distance from the bank of the river; near it a steam saw mill built and owned by men from the eastern part of the State of Maine. Four vacant dwelling houses furnished ample quarters for the Colonel and Staff; and a pile of old boards at the mill, with the fences about the fields where our camp was located, enabled the men to fix up their quarters comfortably. It is surprising in how short a time old soldiers will make themselves comfortable, if there is any material lying around, that can be begged, borrowed or

"confiscated." In spite of the most stringent orders, board fences will disappear from the whole region; and in spite of arrests or punishments, the siding of vacant buildings will mysteriously pass away in the night, and before morning be worked up into such shape that it would be impossible to identify them.

In this new camp, the general health of the Regiment was better than at any previous time. They had regular drills, and improved greatly. Twenty-nine recruits came to the Regiment the 6th of March. Four had come to us on Folly Island, and at the close of the month fifty-three had been added to the "total present."

There were several boats around the mill, and many pleasant excursions down the river and across to the opposite side, are remembered. Indeed, Jacksonville will ever be held as a bright spot in the campaign experiences of the Regiment. The season of the year in this Southern climate was the best for enjoyment. In February, gardens were in full bloom, roses in profusion, honeysuckles and verbenas shed their fragrance. The oaks by the wayside were just dropping their old leaves for the new vestments of Spring. On the peach trees the fruit had formed, and the orange trees were covered with ripe abundance.

The moral tone of the 112th, and indeed of all the forces here, was at this period higher than ever before. Religious meetings were held in town every night, in the spacious Methodist Church, and the building filled to overflowing.

In our own camp we had a building rudely fitted up for a chapel, and many will never forget the solemn interest of the gatherings there.

In the early history of Volunteer Regiments, the sharp antagonism brought from the localities where they were recruited, worked to beget rivalries and jealousies, and

a general disharmony. After a regiment has been long in the field, these melt away in the presence of the better feeling engendered by the sense of mutual dependence, and the sharing of common dangers, hardships and sufferings. This Regiment had now been together long enough to be welded firmly, and a kindly sympathy pervaded it, which continued to unite officers and men to the close of its career.

The 31st day of March, the steamer "Maple Leaf" arrived at Jacksonville, bringing from Folly Island Capt. N. S. Scott with sixty men, who had been left there when the Regiment was ordered to Florida; also the camp and garrison equipage of the Regiment. Before the freight was taken off, the steamer was ordered to Pilatka, seventy miles up the river, with a battalion of Cavalry. Ten men of the Regiment went as guard of the Regimental property. Early in the morning, this ill starred vessel came in contact with a torpedo floating in the river, which exploded under her bow, sinking her at once. Fortunately the water was shallow, and all on board escaped. Valuable Company books and papers, which would have been of essential service in preparing the statistical records of the Regiment, as well as the tents and other property of the Regiment were lost. The loss of personal property to officers was severe and embarrassing, many of them having left at Folly Island everything except the clothing that covered them.

Early in March, Gen. Hatch superseded Gen. Seymour in command of the military district of Florida. Gen. Vodges and Gen. Foster were detailed to a Court Martial at Hilton Head, which placed Col. Drake in command of the Division, and Col. Dobbs, 13th Indiana, in command of the Brigade. Maj. J. F. Smith had been detailed on the Staff of Gen. Vodges as Division Provost Marshal.

Capt. Wm. H. Chaddock commanded the Regiment until Maj. Smith returned to assume command early in April.

The recruiting party which had been sent North in December, reached Chautauqua County too late for effective results. The larger part of the men raised to fill the quota of the County, had gone into other organizations. Eighty-eight men, including a Brigade Band consisting of sixteen choice performers, was the result of their joint endeavors. Most of the recruits joined the Regiment in Florida; the remainder at Gloucester Point, Va.

All over the theatre of conflict, vast preparations were in progress for the coming campaign. A new policy was to be pursued—concentration of forces in opposition to the wide diffusion of the past year. Congress had revived the rank of Lieutenant General, and Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was called to the command of all the forces of the United States.

The larger part of the forces in the Department of the South constituting the 10th Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. Gillmore, were to be added to the armies operating against Richmond.

About the middle of April, Port Royal Harbor began to be crowded with transport steamers, there collected for the purpose of gathering up the troops scattered from Charleston Harbor to the upper waters of the St. Johns, and conveying them to Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, on the York River, Va.

W. H. Carpenter

Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment

DREWRY'S BLUFF

May 16 th 1864

CHAPTER VII.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Regiment leaves Florida—Voyage to Hampton Roads—Land at Gloucester Point, York River—Changes in Command—Return of Recruiting Party—Embark for the James—Land at Bermuda Hundred—Skirmishes—Battle at Proctor's Creek—Death of Colonel Carpenter—Other casualties—Night Assault of the Enemy—The Regiment sent with General Smith to White House—March to Cold Harbor.

On the 20th of April, orders came to strike tents and break camp, and on the 21st, the Regiment, with all camp and garrison equipage, embarked on board the steamer Gossack, for Hilton Head. The next day they were in the harbor of Port Royal, where a large and more commodious steamer, the Erricson, Capt. Lowber, was waiting to receive them. The transfer was made in the bay, and when completed the steamer moved up to the pier to receive on board Gen. R. S. Foster and Staff, and about 3 o'clock P. M., put out to sea. A voyage coastwise at this season of the year is apt to be peculiarly unpleasant, and the present was no exception—sour easterly weather and heavy swells. There was much seasickness, but the voyage was comfortable when compared with any subsequent one of the many to which they were doomed during this eventful year. The morning of the 3d found the Regiment in Hampton Roads awaiting orders, which soon came, and at 3 o'clock they were at Gloucester Point, where they debarked and went into temporary camp.

So pleased was Captain Lowber with the conduct of officers and men while on board his transport ship, that he gave the officers of the Regiment a complimentary dinner the last day of the voyage.

While here at Gloucester Point awaiting the arrival of

other troops, the Divisions and Brigades of the 10th Army Corps were reorganized. Gen. Vodges was ordered to report to Portsmouth to Gen. Shepley, by whom he was assigned to the defences of Portsmouth. Gen. Ames was put in command of the 3d Division; Gen. Foster went on the Staff of Maj. Gen. Gillmore as Chief of Staff; Col. Drake was assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade, and took with him Lieut. G. L. Pierce, of Company C, (who had just been recommended for promotion to the Captaincy made vacant by the resignation of Capt. N. S. (Scott, as his acting Assistant Adjutant General. Maj. J. F. Smith went on the Staff of Gen. Gillmore as Provost Marshal of the 10th Corps.

On the 4th of May, while the Regiment was under orders for embarkation, a steamer arrived bringing Lieut. Col. Carpenter, with the officers and men who had been absent on recruiting service since last December. The advent of Col. Carpenter, whose popularity in the Regiment was very great, was hailed with the liveliest demonstrations of joy on the part of the men. The officers had hardly time to receive the congratulations of their comrades, before the Regiment was moved on board the steamer T. Powell, to be transported up the river James.

All baggage of officers was reduced to an allowance of one medium sized valise for every two officers, and only shelter tents for officers and men. Every thing was on a scale for rapidity of movement, and looked toward sterner work than the Regiment had yet seen. It now was incorporated with the Army of the James, which comprised the 10th and 18th Corps, under Generals Gillmore and W. F. Smith, the whole under command of Maj. Gen. B. F Butler. The plan of the campaign as lately disclosed, seems to have been for Butler to move rapidly up from his base at Bermuda Hundred, seize the railroad between

Petersburg and Richmond, occupy the bank of the river, prevent Gen. Beauregard, who was coming from the extreme South, from uniting his forces to those of Gen. Lee, until Gen. Grant should have driven Lee behind the intrenchments of Richmond, when he was to form a junction with Grant above the city.

The Regiment landed at Bermuda Hundred the evening of the 5th, and had its share in the construction of the formidable defences of the position reaching from the James to the Appomattox. On the 7th it was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy near the Petersburg & Richmond Railroad; and on the 12th was busily engaged in the destruction of more than a mile of this road. That night the whole Brigade was ordered to Walthal Junction, fourteen miles from Richmond, and eight from Petersburg, throwing up hasty intrenchments as a protection against an attack from the direction of Petersburg upon the army as it was now operating upon the enemy's works, on the bank of the river. The next morning Col. Drake, leaving the 13th Indiana and 169th N. Y. at Walthal, moved his other two Regiments in obedience to orders, toward the right wing of the main army, taking position on the left of Heckman's Brigade of Gen. Smith's forces. In this position the Regiment remained during the 15th. It has been said that Gen. Smith was in favor of a bold assault on the 15th, and that such an assault would have proved successful, and given Butler a position from which Beauregard could not have dislodged him, and would have insured the success of Grant's original plan. If this might have been, it was not done, and while our army was waiting, Beauregard was straining every nerve to get to the river. That night he brought his army up, some of his brigades reaching the ground about 3 o'clock in the morning. The night was very dark, and in the morning a dense fog

obscured everything. So well were Beauregard's men acquainted with the ground, that they were able to take their positions at once. About 4 o'clock, they made a desperate attack on the right wing of Gen. Smith. The volume and rapidity of the musketry firing, was far in excess of anything these troops had ever before encountered. Heckman's Brigade was completely crushed, and the brave General, with a very large number of his men, taken prisoners.

When the General was taken, he was in the front with his men, fighting with musket in hand. Col. Drake at this juncture of affairs, was ordered to move one Regiment immediately to the support of Gen. Heckman. The 112th under Lieut. Col. Carpenter was sent at once to report to Gen. Heckman, or whoever might be in command. Proceeding as rapidly as possible, on reaching the position where Heckman should have been, and not finding him, Lieut. Col. Carpenter sent Lieut. S. P. Hedges, Acting Adjutant, forward to find some one to whom to report. The Adjutant soon found himself among the rebels, and about three hours after reported to Gen. Heckman in Libby Prison. Col. Carpenter, anxious about Hedges, soon after he had left, put spurs to his horse to see for himself what was in advance. Having ridden a few rods, looking intently, but not able to discover any troops, he heard the summons "surrender!" His first and only thought was for the Regiment, fearing he had carelessly led them into an ambuscade. Wheeling his horse instantly, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Men, fall back!" A volley from the enemy instantly followed. One shot struck the Colonel as he was bending forward on his horse, just below the right lung, traversing which it struck the shoulder blade with such violence as to break it, but not pass through; another shot knocked the hat from his head, and another struck his

horse, inflicting only a flesh wound. The furious animal tore through the ranks of the Regiment, knocking down several men, and on to the 9th Maine, which Col. Drake was now leading up. Here he was arrested, and the wounded Colonel lifted from him. When the Regiment heard the Colonel's order, thinking he said fall down, they fell instantly on their faces, and the volley passed over them. When the Colonel came rushing through, not knowing what it meant, they scattered in some confusion into the woods by the wayside. Capt. Chaddock was acting Major. His horse, struck by a spent ball, became unmanageable, and rushing through the forest, he was dragged from him and thrown heavily upon the ground. Recovering himself, he quickly formed the Regiment in line of battle across the road, throwing out a strong body of skirmishers in front. Col. Drake was near when Lieut. Col. Carpenter was taken from his horse. After making provisions for his safety and comfort, he rode forward to see what had become of the 112th. Meeting two men (the only two who straggled towards the rear) he asked where the Regiment was. They replied they did not know, and left the impression that it was badly cut to pieces if not captured. What was the Colonel's relief on riding forward, to find his noble Regiment in good position and in good order, firmly planted across the road, with their faces toward the foe.

Gen. Weitzel, Chief of Staff to Gen. Butler, now rode up and told Col. Drake that the right wing of the army was to be drawn within the intrenchments of Bermuda Hundred, along that road, ordering him to hold the position as long as possible, so as to enable them to bring off the wounded. So well did Col. Drake maneuver the small force at his command, moving them from point to point, and keeping up an incessant fire, so as to create the

impression of a much larger force, that the enemy were held at bay until everything was moving securely towards our lines. Later in the day, in conjunction with other forces, the Regiment assisted in driving back the enemy to the rifle pits they had taken in the morning; thus enabling the General to take care of the dead and wounded. The retreat was accomplished in good order, and before 6 o'clock P. M., the whole army was within the intrenchments of Bermuda Hundred. Among the incidents of the day, we make note of two. Wm. Foye, Company A, was taken prisoner in the morning's fight. After being deprived of his gun, he was handed over to a single soldier to take to the rear. Watching his opportunity, he wrenched his gun from the hands of his guard, and telling him that he was his prisoner, brought him inside our lines. Edward Shelters of Company A, was shot in the arm and taken prisoner. The guard left him lying upon the ground; seeing no one near him he started and ran for our lines, but before he reached them he was fired upon and wounded in the leg. Soon after some of his comrades found him and brought him in. His wounds, which were very severe, resulted in his death, after a month of suffering. The casualties of the day were, Lieut. Col. Carpenter mortally wounded; Adjt. Hedges taken prisoner; Abraham Danforth, Co. A, killed; John Jones, Harvey Davis, Edward Shelters, Fred L. Redington, Co. A, severely wounded. Corp. Walter Strong, B. S. Haight, Jacob Vader, Co. B, F. Harrington, Co. C, and W. S. Carpenter, Co. D, wounded. Lieut. Col. Carpenter lingered in the Hospital until Wednesday morning. His death cast a gloom over the whole Regiment, for he had the respect and esteem of both officers and men.

Emboldened by their success on the 16th, the enemy on the night of the 19th made three desperate attempts to

force our lines, the first about 8 o'clock in the evening, the second about 11, and the last, which was by far the fiercest, about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. Each assault was repulsed with severe loss to the enemy. About noon of the 20th, the assault was resumed with great fury along the whole front. They were partially successful in getting possession of a portion of our line. A bloody struggle now ensued, in which the enemy were worsted and driven back. These assaults were renewed from time to time for ten days, showing the importance the enemy attached to this position. The 112th suffered comparatively small loss during these assaults. M. O'Brien, private Company F, was shot in the breast and mortally wounded. Lieut. C. A. Kimberly received a severe contusion on the head from a piece of shell. H. Bowen, Company F, wounded in the arm ; S. Brownell, Company G, wounded in the knee ; Hiram Dickson, Co. D, shot through the arm ; Orrin S. Camp, mortally wounded in breast. These were all the casualties up to the period the Regiment left to join the army of the Potomac.

The 26th of May a circular was sent by Gen. Weitzel, complimenting Col. Drake and the officers and men under his command, for gallant conduct on the 15th. The same day orders came to strike tents and move out from the intrenchments. It was now understood that the 18th Corps under Maj. Gen. W. F Smith, with the 3d Division of the 10th attached, was to be sent round by transports to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. All the sick and convalescent were to be left in camp ; those who were unfit for any duty to be forwarded to General Hospital ; those who on an emergency could do duty behind the defences, were to remain in camp under command of Lieut. S. G. Sherwin, Company A ; the convalescents of the whole

Brigade being under command of Capt. A. F. Johnson, 13th Indiana.

Early in the afternoon of the 28th, the Brigade was inspected by the Division Inspector, and immediately after moved toward Bermuda Hundred, where transports were waiting to take them to White House on the Pamunky. A dull drizzly afternoon was succeeded by a dark night. It was midnight before the whole command was on ship-board, and at daylight in the morning the transports moved down the river. The weather was charming, the skies bright, and the banks of the river, as you left the theatre of mortal strife, arrayed in all the fresh beauty of Spring.

Two Regiments of the Brigade, with Col. Drake and Staff, landed at West Point, about 15 miles below White House, and from thence marched up by land. The 112th was landed at White House, and went into camp near the landing. The next day that portion of the Brigade which marched from West Point reached White House, and at 4 o'clock the whole command moved out on the New Castle Road. The march was very slow in consequence of artillery and wagons getting mired; about midnight the column halted, having marched only nine miles.

The morning of the 1st of June opened beautifully. Having halted so late the previous night, the command was allowed to rest until 6 o'clock, when they were ordered to move immediately. After a slow march of two miles, which consumed two hours, it was found that there was some confusion in regard to the road to be taken, and a halt was ordered. It was a charming spot on a fine plantation, and near a clear running stream. Here the men had a fine opportunity to wash and refresh themselves. About 10 o'clock, they were again in motion, and in the direction of Cold Harbor. At noon they halted for an

hour near an ancient stone church. A tavern stand opposite was called "Old Church Tavern."

The 6th Corps was now passing on the same road toward the scene of the coming conflict. In this Corps was the 49th N. Y., several Companies of which were recruited in Chautauqua County. Here was a scene of glad greeting between friends, who, though part of the same army, had not seen each other for two years. A friendly shake of the hand, a warm welcome spoken, a farewell "take care of yourself," and on they passed. The sun poured his fiercest rays upon the moving multitude; the atmosphere was stifling; not a breath of wind stirring. The mud of the last night had entirely disappeared, and in its place a fine impalpable dust, several inches in depth, ground up by thousands of wheels, and the tramping of tens of thousands of horses and armed men. This dust as the column moved rolled over it, completely enveloping it as a cloud. Everything was of one color. The men were almost suffocated before the next halt was reached, and could hardly be recognized; added to this there had been a Cavalry fight in the region a few days before, and the effluvia of dead animals tainted the air. After a brief halt, about 3 o'clock the column moved on; soon they passed the Headquarters of the 5th Army Corps, and soon after those of the 6th. About a mile further the road bent toward the right, and along it was a skirt of woods. Here the Brigade was formed, the 112th on the right, and connecting with the left of the 6th Corps. Col. Drake's Brigade constituted the first line of the Division; Col. Barton's the second. Scarcely were they formed in the edge of the woods, when the silence was broken by the Artillery opening on both sides. Gen. Devins, who was in command of the Division, now rode up to Col. Drake and said to him, "Colonel, put your Brigade

in immediately." The order was obeyed with alacrity, and they moved steadily forward to the awful conflict. The mounted officers left their horses, and marched on foot with the men. The ground here was very uneven with ridges and ravines; the woods in some places were unbroken to the enemy's works ; at other points, there was a wide open space. In front of the 112th, on passing out the woods, there was an open field six hundred yards in width to be crossed, before reaching the enemy's advance line of skirmishers. This was successfully accomplished, with few casualties, and the enemy driven back to their rifle pits. The Regiment was now under cover of woods. After some ineffective firing, Col. Drake gave the order to cease firing and fix bayonets. The order was instantly obeyed, and at the command forward, the line of battle pressed on steadily, their officers cheering and encouraging them. The works were very irregular, and the men were exposed to a galling fire. The brave commander was at all points of the line where his presence was needed, and the line was well kept, though the loss was severe. At length the works were reached and gallantly carried.

Mounting the parapet among the first, the brave Colonel waved his sword, hurrahed, and fairly danced with exultation, as he saw the rebels running back. "There boys," said he, as some panting with exertion were crossing the works, "see those devils run ; did I not tell you you would drive them out ?" This line of works was carried, but with considerable loss, and the ranks were now quite broken; but the men flushed with victory were pressing on toward the second line. Unfortunately the regiment on the left of the 6th Corps was a raw regiment, enlisted but six weeks before, and this was their first fight. The distance to the enemy's works in their front, was less by a hundred rods than in front of Drake's Brigade, but they

quailed before the fire and could not be pushed up. This left Col. Drake's command in a very unfortunate position. The enemy holding the rifle pits on their flank, were able to pour in a severe enfilading fire, while they were also exposed to the front fire of the advanced line of works. At this point the carnage was terrible, the 112th from its position suffering most severely, its casualties nearly equaling the sum of those in the rest of the Brigade. Here Col. Drake, while attempting to rectify the line, was shot through the body and borne from the field. His Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. G. L. Pierce, as brave a soldier and competent an officer as any in the Regiment, was last seen quite in the advance, waving his sword. When and how he fell is not known. Capt. E. A. Curtis was wounded severely in the shoulder and leg. His 1st Lieutenant, R. A. Corbett, was wounded severely in the thigh; 1st Lieut. Henry Hull, on whom devolved the command of Company K, Capt. Ludwick having been left behind sick, was wounded through the shoulder, the ball passing into his body. Capt. J. G. Palmiter fell wounded before reaching the works. He was on the left of the line, and after the order had been given to charge, he saw several men not of his Company, a little distance back, loading and firing from behind some trees. Going to them he said, "Men, this is useless; fix bayonets and charge; I will lead you." They obeyed, and just as they reached the ditch, the Captain fell. A ball struck him on the arm, and flattened itself on the bone, without breaking it. Forty men of the Regiment, and some of the best men in every respect the Regiment contained, were killed upon the field. The total casualties in the Brigade were: 112th N. Y., 153; 169th N. Y., 94; 9th Maine, 62; 13th Indiana, 11. Col. McConihe, of the 169th, was killed, and Lieut. Col. Alden severely wounded.

The wounded were conveyed to a secure position about a mile in the rear of the scene of conflict. There in a few hours several acres were covered with mutilated men, and during the long night they were brought in from the battle field. In the morning the most of them lay there, just as they had been placed by those who bore them from the field, the dead mingled with the living. Eighteen had died during the night, three from the 112th. Sergt. Hannum, Co. H, with his fine features and manly form, lay still in the sleep that knows no waking. Corporal Potter, Company C, lay near him, from whose pocket was taken a memorandum book, in which was written with a pencil, evidently but a short time previous, the following lines, which are a most appropriate epitaph :

"Whether on gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The noblest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

Young Findley, of Company D, lay not far off, whose last words sent to friends far away were in the rapture of a Christian's hope: "Tell them I died happy." A little further on, Shaw, of Company B, was breathing heavily, bearing with heroic fortitude the agony he knew must be mortal, and just across, in about the center of this scene of mortal woe, lay the talented, brave and manly Drake, dying amid the wreck of that splendid Regiment, which less than two years before, "full of lusty life," he led forth from their rural homes.

After the ineffective attempt to carry the second line of works, the Brigade fell back behind the earthworks already carried, which they held until drawn off; they got, however, but little rest that night, being moved from point to point. The next day they took position a little to the

right of the scene of the previous day's conflict, a position held until drawn off to reembark for the James river.

Capt. J. S. Mathews was now in command of the Regiment. Capt. W. H. Chaddock, who had been in command, was seriously injured on the march from the Bermuda front, by the fall of his horse. The great exertion he made to keep with the Regiment, brought on serious and protracted illness, which prevented his return to active service.

The attempt to force the enemy's lines on the 1st having failed, a second attempt was made on the 3d, which, though bloody and desperate, also failed. During this assault the 3d Brigade was held in reserve.

On the 11th, Capt. E. A. Ludwick, Company K, being senior officer, assumed command of the Regiment; Col. N. M. Curtis, of the 142d N. Y., having been assigned to command the Brigade. The next day orders came to be ready to move at 11 o'clock, A. M. Our Division a few days since was in the center of the line; now it was upon the extreme right. Gen. Meade had been swinging his army round, one Corps at a time, preparatory to the grand change of base from the north to the south side of the James river. On the way back to White House they passed the vast army train which was parked at Tunstall Station. The new Brigade commander made a very favorable impression by his excellent management in moving the column to White House. The day was very sultry, but by means of frequent halts it was made in good time and without any straggling. It is one of the rare qualifications of a commanding General to be able to march a body of men so as to insure good time with the minimum of fatigue.

CHAPTER VIII.

PETERSBURG AND BERMUDA HUNDRED.

Return to Bermuda Hundred—Cross the Appomattox—Assault of the Enemy's Works—Return to Bermuda Hundred—Reorganization of the Brigade—Return to Petersburg Front—Life in the Trenches—Casualties—Sickness—Explosion of the Mine—Move back to the Bermuda Front—Camp—Movement north of the James—Dash upon the Picket Line—Return to Petersburg—Preparations for a Move.

The 18th Corps moved back to the Army of the James, by the same route over which it had been transported two weeks before.

On the morning of the 14th the Regiment landed at Bermuda Hundred, but instead of taking the road leading to their former position, they moved toward Point of Rocks, a high bluff on the Appomattox river, near which a pontoon bridge crossed it. There they remained during the day and night, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the Corps. In the evening orders came to be ready to move at 2 o'clock A. M., but through delay in moving other troops, they did not leave till about 4. It was understood that Petersburg was the point of destination. At this time the enemy's forces were principally on the North side of the James. Petersburg was held by a small body of reliable troops, with several Regiments of the Home Guard.

The line of assault was composed of colored troops, who gallantly attacked and carried the advanced works of the enemy, which were imperfectly constructed, and not obstinately defended. The carrying of these works greatly elated the colored troops, but instead of pressing them forward in their enthusiasm to carry the heights,

this work was reserved for two divisions of the 18th Corps, and was gallantly accomplished about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The 3d Division was held in reserve, the 112th having its position in a skirt of woods. The contest for the heights was sharp and brief. When they were carried they were immediately occupied, and the reserve posted a fourth of a mile in the rear. Petersburg was still a mile and a half in advance. With energy and determination it should have been taken. That day was the golden moment. The next day, the enemy, who had become apprized of Grant's change of base, had rapidly moved their army in the direction of Petersburg, and had amply reinforced this strong position. On the evening of the 16th, the 2d and 6th Corps having taken position on the left of the 18th, preparations were made for a general assault in case the 2d Corps were successful in carrying some works in their front. The Regiment took position in the Brigade line about 5 o'clock P. M. It was an hour of anxiety, for all supposed that bloody work was before them. Soon the sharp rattling of musketry on the left announced the commencement of the struggle; this was continued until near dusk, but no progress made. After the failure of the 2d Corps was known, the remaining troops were withdrawn. The only casualty in the Regiment was E. A. Herrick, Company I, shot through the arm.

The following day was comparatively quiet, and toward evening Curtis' Brigade was moved back across the Appomattox, and camped during the next day near Point of Rocks, from which point it was advanced to the extreme right of the defences of Bermuda Hundred, resting on the James river. At this point of the river were the obstructions with which the rebels had filled the river channel, and on a high bluff overlooking them was a formidable earthwork

which the enemy had constructed to guard the obstructions. Two monitors were at this time throwing shell into the earthwork, and standing upon the bank of the river, a fine view was afforded of a duel between iron clads and earthworks; but in this case the earthworks had entirely the advantage of a plunging fire.

While occupying this position, the Brigades of the 2d Division were again reorganized. Two hundred men of the 13th Indiana, whose term of service had expired, left for their homes. Those who remained were consolidated into two companies, and armed with repeating rifles, to serve as sharpshooters. The 112th N. Y. was taken from the 3d Brigade, and constituted with the 142d, 117th, and 3d N. Y., the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, Col. N. M. Curtis retaining the command. The 169th N. Y. and the 9th Maine, went into the 3d Brigade of the Division. The Division was under command of Brig. Gen. J. W. Turner, who as Chief of Artillery during the reduction of the Forts in Charleston harbor, had won for himself an enviable fame. At this time Lieut. Col. J. F. Smith having been relieved as Provost Marshal on Gen. Gillmore's Staff, took command of the Regiment. On the evening of the 21st they were moved from the extreme right of the defences to a position a little to the left of the road leading by Hatcher's House to Bermuda Landing.

The defenses of Bermuda Hundred had been greatly enlarged and strengthened during the month, and were now rapidly approaching that perfection which was to make them capable of being held by a very small force. The various batteries and redoubts along the line were named after officers of the army of the James, who had fallen since the opening of the campaign. Two of the prominent earthworks near the James river, were named "Bat-

tery Drake" and "Redoubt Carpenter," in honor of deceased officers of the 112th.

This new position proved to be only temporary. Early in the evening of the 23d, the enemy opened a furious cannonade upon our position with great accuracy of range, compelling all the troops to seek refuge behind the breastworks. Their fire was silenced by our batteries after an hour's contest, and soon orders came for the Regiment to break camp, and move across the Appomattox toward the Petersburg front. The position now taken by the Division on the left of the 18th Corps, and touching the right of the 9th, was one of great exposure, and the service of the coming month was of the most tedious, exhausting and perilous description. The weather was hot and dry; the sun in the middle of the day seemed fairly to burn; as you passed along the road when a breath of wind was stirring, it would fall upon the face like the blast of a furnace. The dust rolled up in clouds, almost suffocating to a moving column. The soil here is a reddish clay, and men covered with it look like brick statues.

There was no opportunity for cleanliness; water was scarce. It was only at the hazard of life that any one could pass in or out of the rifle pits. The four regiments of the Brigade alternated, two regiments being on duty at the same time in the pits, the other two being held in reserve.

All changes were made after dark. The regiments whose turn it was to guard the defenses, passed in noiselessly and took their positions. The videttes crept stealthily along in front of the breastworks to their "gopher holes" as they were called, where, lying on their faces they were for twenty-four hours to watch the foe. No one who has not endured it, can conceive the discomfort of duty in the pits during these

hot days and nights of July. A man sweats like rain while lying down ; no breath of air visits him, and he must keep in about the same position. If he raises his head above the breastwork he drops ; if he is not careful how he goes out or comes in, a bullet suddenly stops him ; he has to lie and sweat and ache all night ; the whistling of shot or the crashing of shell keep him feverish and excited, and deprive him, even when off duty, of sleep. During the day it was generally quiet, save now and then a shell thrown over ; but the nights were generally lively. For a while after the pickets were changed, a perfect quiet would prevail. This is broken by a single shot, now two in succession, now crack, crack along the picket line, now a volley succeeded by another ; soon the big guns on both sides open, and for an hour there is a general hubub. Then it cools off, and in the small hours of the morning perfect quiet reigns. The meaning is, some picket thought he saw the enemy creeping along toward him ; (most likely a phantom of his imagination ;) he fired, then somebody near him fired, then they fired from the other side, then the pickets fired, then the line in the rear, and so on. These serenades were of almost nightly occurrence, crack, crack, whang, whang, the livelong night, rendering sleep an impossibility, even to those who were not on duty. Sometimes there would be a perfectly quiet night, and then the silence was as oppressive to overwrought nerves as the customary din.

It was necessary to cover the rifle pits with logs and earth on account of a trick the enemy had of tossing shell from Coehorn mortars into them. On the evening of the 25th, there was a heavy detail from the Regiment to open a new rifle pit, several hundred yards in advance of that constructed. The night was favorable, and had all the details from the Division worked as effectively as was

expected, the morning would have disclosed an advance that would have astonished the enemy; but they prematurely ascertained what was going on, and opened a furious fire, which compelled the working party to fall back to the pits. The result was a considerable loss to the Division. The Regimental loss was: Asa A. Sweet, Company I, and Robert Henry, Company G, killed; James D. Findley, Company K, wounded in the arm. The next day, Samuel Bush, Company K, fell by a chance shot, and three days later, Phillip McEvoy, Company C, Hiram Vorce, Company E, Ordnance Sergeant, also Lieut. S. G. Sherwin, Company A, Acting Adjutant, fell by the enemy's sharpshooters. On the evening of the 30th June, a very unfortunate affair occurred in the 2d Brigade, Col. Barton's. They were to charge the enemy, and under cover of their fire, our Brigade was to throw up the outline of an advanced rifle pit; but the 2d Brigade was so carelessly put in position as to attract the notice of the enemy prematurely, and drew upon themselves a murderous fire, confusing and driving them back. The 169th N. Y. suffered badly, losing 69 killed and wounded. Two men of the 112th were wounded by shell: Edward C. Burch, Company H, and George W. Gardner, Company A.

During the month of July the situation of the Regiment was unchanged. Sickness prevailed, a large number suffering from diarrhea and slight fever, caused by loss of sleep, want of cleanliness, unsuitable food, exhaustion, aggravated by the heat of the weather. It was very difficult to get vegetables in any quantity to be of service to the men. At one time a wagon load of healthy food was obtained from the Sanitary Commission, at City Point, which was a grateful treat. At another time the Commission distributed their gifts through the Commissary Department of the Corps. The amount our Division re-

ceived was very small; that to our Regiment was two cabbages to a Company at one time; at another, one lemon and three small onions. The Hospitals of the Army were all crowded with patients, although boats were constantly conveying the sickest patients to Fortress Monroe and the North. There were, the second week in July, twenty-seven of the Regiment in a camp hospital established for slight cases, and twenty had been sent back to General Hospital. This out of a total of 355 present for duty. The position the Regiment occupied, was as healthy as any part of the line, and healthier than near the river.

July wore away with scenes such as we have described. The raid of the rebels into Maryland and the threatened attack on Washington, did not disturb the dogged persistency of Grant in his operations here. The 6th Corps was quietly drawn off from the line and forwarded to Washington. The remaining force kept on hammering against this stronghold. The last of this month several commissions came for officers in the Regiment, which are noticed in the statistical record.

On the evening of the 29th July, the 2d Division, 10th A. C., moved out from the rifle pits they had been occupying (the colored troops taking the position they left) and formed in the rear of the 9th Corps, as support to the column which was to storm Cemetery Hill and take Petersburg. For more than a month there had been rumors of an operation in progress, that when finished would electrify the land. It was at first only talked about in whispers, with the injunction to be very careful not talk about it. But though intended to be kept secret, it was well known six weeks before it was finished that a Pennsylvania Regiment from the mining regions, was at work undermining one of the enemy's principal redoubts on Cemetery Hill. A huge chamber was excavated, and filled with

gunpowder. It was rumored that the mine would be sprung the night of the 3d, and that Grant would make a 4th of July offering of Petersburg this year to the nation, as of Vicksburg a year ago. At last, tired of waiting, the soldiers began to think that the story was a hoax of the same description as much of the news that circulates in camp. But this evening it was a sure thing. The mine was ready. Grant had sent the 2d Corps across the north of the James a few days before, so as to create the belief that he was contemplating another change of base. A large part of the force in Petersburg had been withdrawn to check him, and now the 2d Corps was back again; the plan thus far had worked well and promised success. The mine was to be exploded early in the morning at 2 o'clock, the assault made immediately, and with the heights in our possession, the enemy must evacuate Petersburg. The mine, however, was not exploded until 5 o'clock; then there was an unaccountable delay of nearly an hour before the advance was made, then a lack of energy and directness; both officers and men seemed to be looking around to see what they could find. Before the crest of the hill was carried, the enemy had recovered from their surprise, and the assault was resolutely met and repulsed. We had, however, a good position, and should have held it until the face of the enemy's works at this point had been altered, and artillery mounted upon it to operate against the enemy. But this was neglected, and now an unaccountable panic occurred, which threw the assailants into utter confusion, and converted the hoped for success of yesterday into mortifying disaster.

They were driven back with great loss. Adjutant (since Lieutenant Colonel) Lentz, of the 13th Indiana, a cool, brave soldier, thus describes the scene in front of our Division. "We (the 13th Indiana as skirmishers) occu-

pied the debris of the exploded earthwork, also the rifle pits, which extended toward the right, facing our own. The enemy had also been driven from a second line, which was a short distance from the first, and the space between the two was occupied by the colored troops in column. The enemy apparently in small force, came up the acclivity from towards Petersburg, leisurely, at a trail arms, and as though they were about to deliver themselves up. The order was given to cease firing, thinking the enemy meant to surrender. When within favorable distance, they suddenly halted, and poured in a well directed and rapid fire. The white officers ordered their men to fall back, and it is said repeated the order three times before it was obeyed. At last they started, threw down their arms, and rushed back terribly panic stricken, and sweeping everything before them in their wild flight. White troops and black were indiscriminately mingled in this awful stampede."

In order to get out, it was necessary to pass through a narrow pit several rods in length; here the enemy concentrated a destructive fire; the carnage was awful. Gen. Turner and Staff exerted themselves to the utmost to stop the wild tide of human fright and fury. Col. Smith, among others, did his best to assist him; but all opposition was overborne; some of the colored men were impaled on bayonets; but they swept away the line in front of them, rushing over it to the rear. Our line of intrenchments facing the enemy's was broken a little to the left of the fort, by a ravine, crossing which men were in plain sight of the enemy. To the rear of our works was a knoll, through which a deep trench had been cut, to enable the men to pass in and out without exposure. When the panic first commenced, the 1st Brigade was in reserve in a skirt of woods behind this knoll. Gen. Curtis was ordered to move his Brigade forward into our line of intrenchments,

stop the fugitives at the point of the bayonets, and at all events, hold our works, which were now in imminent danger of being wrested from us.

Part of the Brigade had moved in. Col. Smith with the right wing of the Regiment had crowded through, and was in good position on the left of the passage. Capt. Ludwick, at this time acting Major, had command of the left wing of the Regiment. When ordered to advance, he found the track through the knoll jammed with the fugitives, crowding, swearing, yelling, making frantic endeavors to get through; some were down and others treading over them; and those in front were pushed on by the dense mass behind. Seeing that it was useless to attempt to push through, and knowing the necessity of promptness, he leaped from the trench to the top of the knoll, and shouted to his men to follow him, and started for the line he was to occupy. This was to the right and across the ravine spoken of. The men were now in full view of the enemy, who were pouring in a storm of lead and grape upon the dense mass of men crowded here, and who now turned their attention to the heroes, who amid this wild fright, were resolutely rushing to rescue our works from the pursuing foe.

As they were crossing this open ravine, one of the bravest and most promising of our young officers, 1st Lieut. H. Sixby, Co. E, fell, his face shattered by a bullet. Here fell Guiles, Company K, shot through the shoulder; but the men pressed on, and soon the right wing was in position behind the breastwork, and hurling death at the exulting foe. There is no situation in which men can be placed, that so tests the pluck and resolution of men, as that in which ours were placed this day; and they met it as heroes.

The loss was as follows: J. W. Shaw, Company B, shot through the head, and killed; J. Ordway, Co. A,

flesh wound, left fore arm. Theodore Peterson (A) slight wound of shoulder ; Grant Cobb, (A) flesh wound, arm ; W. W. Story (B) flesh wound through hand ; G. R. K. Williams, (D) mortal wound through the shoulder ; R. H. Lucas (D) flesh wound in forehead ; John Smith (C) contusion in the side; George Ruch (E) slight wound in face; G. J. Felton (E) flesh wound of leg ; Joel Partridge, Drum Corps, slight contusion of arm ; Charles Donaldson, (H) flesh wound of leg, afterwards died ; John Guiles (K) wounded through neck and body, mortal ; 1st Lieut. H. Sixby (E) severe wound in the face, both maxillary bones shattered.

In the afternoon the Regiment, with the whole Division, was withdrawn from the theater of conflict, and reoccupied during the night, the rifle pits they had held so long.

The morning of the 31st, all hands were aroused about 2 o'clock by the order to be ready to march in about an hour. It was rumored that the Division was to be sent to Washington. Everything was in readiness at the hour, but it was 6 o'clock before the Brigade moved out toward City Point. Had they been promptly marched at 2 o'clock, the day's work could have been successfully accomplished before 7. But the delay brought the march into the middle of one of the sultriest days of this hot season. On reaching the road leading to Point of Rocks, the column instead of continuing toward City Point, faced toward the Pontoon Bridge. Up to this point they had endured the heat well. Now as they went down a hill toward the bridge, symptoms of sunstroke began to be felt by large numbers in the Brigade. Two men of the 117th N. Y. died near a spring, after drinking copiously, and eight men of our Regiment had fallen, before the top of the hill leading from the Pontoons, was reached. They were promptly taken to the General Hospital near by, and

five of them were never after this able to do military duty. From this time until the 27th of August, the Regiment with the Brigade was at Bermuda Hundred, occupied in light duty, and had an opportunity to recruit somewhat, after the severe experiences of the past month. The camping ground was fine. In a week they had a model camp. Tents raised a uniform height from the ground, a frame over and around them, and on it a heavy covering of leaves, rendering the tents as cool as the weather would admit; the streets well graded and cleaned every morning; wells dug, and several ovens constructed of confiscated brick. Col. Smith's efforts were indefatigable to make the Camp as healthy and comfortable as possible. Very soon orders came establishing all the routine of camp; drills and recitations, as though the force was in winter quarters, in place of being withdrawn from the front for temporary rest. This course of the Brigade Commander, which was no doubt initiated with the good intention of increasing the efficiency of the Brigade, was found to be a mistake, and soon discontinued.

On the 4th there was a sword presentation to Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, our Brigade Commander at Suffolk and Folly Island. The sword and equipments were purchased by the joint contribution of the officers and men of the 6th Mass., 13th Indiana, and 112th N. Y. It was designed to be presented before the Brigade at Suffolk was broken up; but circumstances prevented. The subscription was renewed at Folly Island and enlarged, the sword, belt and heavy shoulder straps purchased, but not being received before the commencement of the Spring campaign, there had been, thus far, no opportunity for its presentation. The Brigade had been entirely broken up.

Colonels Drake and Carpenter, who were active in the matter, had gone to their long home. Only the 112th and

a fragment of the 13th Indiana were left to participate in the occasion, which was to all a sad one from the reminiscences it called up. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. Col. Smith of the 112th, and was very felicitous and appropriate. The response of Gen. Foster was brief and pertinent. The General was while in command deservedly popular, and beloved by all who knew him intimately. In a few weeks from this time, he came into command of the Division, by reason of the sickness of Gen. Turner. The 10th Corps was at this time under command of Maj. Gen. Wm. Birney, Gen. Gillmore having been relieved on account of differences with Gen. Butler. On the 14th of August, the 1st Brigade occupied the whole line of the Bermuda defenses formerly occupied by the 1st and 2d Division.

Gen. Grant was making a demonstration on the north of the James, which drew off Gen. Terry's and Gen. Turner's Divisions of the 10th Corps. These forces crossed the Pontoon Bridge at Deep Bottom. Meanwhile the 2d Corps had been conveyed on transports down the river, whence they moved inland, to strike the rebel works on their extreme left. It was supposed that Grant was again knocking at the front door of Richmond; but the real meaning of the purpose was manifest, when, the enemy having had their attention drawn to the north of the James and having hurried troops in that direction, Wright, with the 5th Corps which was drawn back to City Point, moved rapidly to the Weldon Railroad, and seized and fortified a position across it. The efforts which the enemy made to regain this road, cost them heavily in men. Both movements were made to compel the Rebels to fight at a disadvantage; the losses they suffered, were such as in the waning days of the Confederacy could not be retrieved.

On the return of Gen. Terry's troops the Brigade fell back to its camp.

On the evening of the 21st, Gen. Birney moved out the Bermuda defences toward the Petersburg & Richmond Railroad, with the intention of seizing a position there, thus isolating Petersburg from Richmond. A reconnoisance, however, showed that the enemy, foreseeing this, had reinforced the position, and the attempt was abandoned. The Regiment was moved out to an old mill near our picket line, but returned to camp about 6 o'clock in the morning. It was now rumored that the 18th A. C. was to change places with the 10th. The change was effected by Brigades, so as not to leave any part of the line exposed. This occupied several days. Meanwhile the enemy undertook a little surprise on their own account. Early on the morning of the 25th, they made a dash upon the picket line held by our Brigade in front of the Bermuda entrenchments. The attack was made while the men were eating their morning meal, and was quite a temporary success. Fifteen men of the 112th were taken prisoners, and forty in the Brigade. 1st Lieut G. F Mount, Company K, who took command of the picket line, after Capt. Ewing of the 117th N. Y., had been wounded, was struck by a bullet while bravely leading his men forward to repel the enemy, and died in about an hour. The names of the men captured in this onset were: Corporal L. H. Stoddard, Privates T. Brown, J. Williams, Company A; O. Myres, J. Myres, P. Hodge, Co. C; W. McLaughlin, A. Neil, Co. D; A. Bennet, J. P. McDonald, S. Beyer, W. H. Hewlett, Co. E; G. Apthorpe, S. Apthorpe, S. Clute, Co. I.

On the 27th, the 1st Brigade marched across the Appomattox, and took position on the extreme right of the rifle pits resting on the river. It was a very unhealthy situation

in every respect, highly malarious, and then the Rebels in front and across the river, had a careless way of throwing minie balls and shell, which in spite of every precaution, would sometimes do damage.

On the receipt of the news of the fall of Atlanta, the men in the trenches cheered long and loud; the enemy immediately opened all their great guns, and for a season the fire was terriffic. A shell fell and exploded within a traverse where three of the 112th were lying; fortunately it only bruised them. Simmons and Whitford, Co. D, were in consequence sent to Hospital. On the 14th, Lieut. H. S. Fox was struck by a piece of shell, which inflicted an ugly wound in the arm. Wm. Ward, Co. C, was also struck, while working on a redoubt, by a minie ball, which entered his back between the ribs, and traversing the skin, was cut out on the opposite side; singularly the bullet did no injury to the spine. N. Davis, Co. H, was wounded in the hip by a piece of shell, severely, but not dangerously. Our Regiment alternated in position with the 117th N. Y., each regiment occupying the pits three days at a time. The position of the Regiment was directly in front of a huge piece of ordnance mounted on the hill near Division Headquarters, called by the men the Petersburg Express, and a little further back was a fifteen inch mortar. These immense guns frequently opened upon Petersburg at night, and then from every direction shot and shell would fly over head. These displays of Pyrotechnics were often magnificent, when the night was dark enough to give the due effect.

On the 17th September, Lieut. Col. Smith left the command for Chautauqua County, to direct recruits raised there to this Regiment. A few recruits had already joined and it was hoped that the new levy in the County might reinforce this command. The effort was not successful.

It has always been difficult to get volunteers for old regiments, where in a short period they would be equal to veterans, and where really their chances for getting through safe, are better than in new Regiments. The history of any campaign during the war will show that in great battles the carnage has been most fearful in new regiments, which from want of experience and experienced officers were more likely to get confused and panic-stricken, and do the very worst under the circumstances. A few recruits had, however, already joined it, and in a few weeks, it was to receive a considerable addition to its numbers, but not from the section in which it was recruited.

CHAPTER IX.

NORTH OF THE JAMES.

Movement across the James at Deep Bottom—Storming New Market Hights—Assault on Fort Gilmor—Loss in the Regiment—The Aetions on Darlingtown Road—Trip to New York Harbor—Return to the James—Winter Quarters—Preparations for a Move—Start for Wilmington.

On the 24th September, the commands were withdrawn from the defenses, and camped about two miles in the rear, preparatory to a change. Many were the conjectures as to what might be the nature of this change. Most thought we were to take transports, and to what point none knew. All, however, were anxious to get away from the vicinity of the Army of the Potomac, which seemed destined to receive the hardest blows and the least glory, in the war.

Two days after, orders were received to reduce baggage to the minimum. At 3 o'clock the 1st Brigade took up the line of march under the temporary command of Col. R. S. Dagget, 117th N. Y. After a long and tedious march,

which would have been easier had the 1st Division been moved in proper season, so that its train need not obstruct the movement of the 2d, the column found itself not moving to City Point or Bermuda Hundred, but towards Deep Bottom, on the James River. Here the river bends around a tongue of land called Jones Neck, and is of unusual depth. Across the river was a bridge of boats, and on the other side a high bluff well entrenched, and crowned by a formidable redoubt. It was half past two on the morning of the 29th when the commands reached their halting place, just beyond the redoubt. It was now known that the whole Army of the James was transferred to this side of the river, preparatory to offensive operations against the defenses of Richmond. Soon after the halt, orders came for the men to be roused at half past three, make coffee, and be prepared to march. It was the misfortune of the officers that their conviction of embarking on transports had been so strong, that they had neglected to provide for a move landward; so when the Adjutant came round to arouse the Companies, they rubbed open their eyes after an hour's sleep, and prepared to march without breakfast, as they had already done without supper. The command moved out about 4 o'clock. It was a magnificent spectacle, as the three Divisions moved from the place of the last night's encampment on different roads, to the positions they were to occupy in the coming conflict. The Division was now under command of Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, our former Brigade commander. After advancing about one mile, it was placed in position along a road crossing the New Market Road, in reserve. The 3d U. S. C. Troops, of the 18th Corps, were now moving forward in front as skirmishers, to drive the enemy from a skirt of woods which they held. Soon the firing became lively; with a yell the colored boys

rushed on, and drove the rebels back to their breastworks. The main line now passed on through the woods. The firing now became brisker. In half an hour we heard loud and reiterated cheers. The colored boys had carried the works before them, and were pressing on after the fugitive foe. Their loss, however, was fearful. The ground over which they passed in the charge was strewn with the slain, and the wounded soon filled a large plantation house in the rear, and the large enclosure surrounding it. The next line of works was five miles in advance. The whole command moved rapidly forward. Near New Market Hall, Foster's Division was put in position for a charge. The 112th and 3d N. Y. were in the advanced line of the 2d Brigade, and there were two supporting lines in the rear. They were now in a piece of woods, Maj. E. A. Ludwick in command. Suddenly volleys of grape and cannister came tearing through the trees, from a field battery planted on elevated ground in front. Maj. Ludwick was ordered to charge the battery, and as the men moved forward, the enemy rapidly limbered up and fled. At this time the Major received a severe contusion of the arm, from a grape shot, which caused intense pain, but refused to retire. About two hours after they were ordered to advance and storm Fort Gilmor, a redoubt in front. Not a man or officer who participated in the charge had any idea the work could be carried; but Gen. Foster commanding the Division had received an order from Gen. Birney, to charge within ten minutes from the receipt of the order. Maj. Ludwick, on receiving the order, drew his sword with his left hand, his right being entirely disabled, and on foot with his men, went forward. On passing out of the wood, they had a fourth of a mile to pass over before reaching the Fort. The intervening ground was broken, two ravines were to be crossed, and there

was a slashing of timber two-thirds of the distance, then an open corn field in front of the Fort. The line of earth works from this Fort on either side, extended in such form that when the corn field was reached, the men were exposed to an enfilading fire. Gallantly they pressed on, and were met by a murderous fire as they toiled through the slashing. Here West, of Company A, was struck in the body by a cannon ball, which cut him completely in two. As his trunk was doubling over he exclaimed, "I'm killed," and instantly ceased to breathe. In this fearful place, Maj. Ludwick received another bullet in his already wounded arm, completely shattering the elbow, and was borne from the field. The color guard were severely cut up. The Acting Adjutant, Lieut. E. W. Kimberly, was first knocked down and stunned by a glancing blow from a piece of shell, and when he recovered his senses, found himself quite alone; crawling back to escape notice, he was struck in the heel by a bullet, which hit the bone so fairly as to grind itself with it six inches, so that when amputated, both bone and lead were as fine as if ground together in a mill.

Several of the recruits that joined the Regiment the first of the month, were in this their first fight, and here yielded up their lives. Several who were taken prisoners lingered a few months in dens of torture at Salisbury, and died of starvation and disease. Of those who were paroled, only one came back to the Regiment before its term of service had expired. This was a gloomy fragment of a day, which on the whole had been gloriously successful. The result of the day was an impregnable position six miles from Richmond, the command of the river a mile above Aiken's Landing, also Fort Harrison, an immensely strong redoubt.

The losses in our Regiment, beside those already men-

tioned, were Capt. L. J. Parker, Co. C, severe contusion from shell below the eye; Company A, 1st Sergeant F. E. Pennock, severe bullet wound in the shoulder; Sergeant G. W. Fox, slight wound; Corporal J. B. Clark, thigh; Private G. W. Gardiner, foot; Corporal R. Warner, thigh and foot, severe; J. Vandewerker, hand, severe; T. Sweet, head; D. C. Hotchkiss, slight; Delos Robbins, severe; M. Sullivan, bullet through both legs; William E. Martin, contusion from shell; (B) Sergeant S. E. Smith, breast and shoulder; I. Marsh through side; E. W. Felton, forehead, slight; S. P. Stewart, leg, flesh; (C) Sergeant S. A. Ferrin, through thigh, severe; Corporal N. L. Cooper, leg; John Gage, leg, severe; Wm. P. Nevins, contusion of hip; F. Phillips, slight; W. N. Coonrod, slight; J. Ward, slight; (D) Sergeant J. A. Powers, fracture of arm; Color Corporal E. Skellie, leg, amputated; S. Hosier, arm amputated; O. Nichols, slight; G. W. Eddy, thigh, severe; G. Parke, severe. (E) Color Corporal L. Clark, thigh, severe. (H) 1st Sergeant E. Denton, leg amputated; Corporal A. C. Jones, breast, severe; S. D. Taber, hand and arm; O. S. Allen, contusion, severe; (I) Sergeant A. B. Cobb, finger; Sergeant J. Ball, left shoulder; Corporal H. Ives, leg, severe; Corporal F. J. Kazer, contusion of knee; J K. Hempstead, bruise; Myron Gould, bullet through arm, slight; (K) Corporal S. V. Mount, slight; Daniel Nichols, severe. Taken prisoners, (A) Corporal E. L. Harris, Wm. H. Sears; (B) Simon Bigelow, D. O. Putnam, C. E. Fiske, G. W Giffin; (D) J. Dunnewold; (H) F Nichols, Henry B. Cushing, missing, and supposed to have been taken prisoner; John A. Delaine, wounded and supposed to have been taken; (I) John Mahoney, Wm. A. Spear wounded, leg amputated by rebels. Those killed were (A) C. West; (C) A. A. Weaver, John Schmidt, E. Bullock, H. War-

ner ; (D) S. Heath ; (G) Color Corporal J. Warner ; (H) R. Adkins, R. D. Abbey, Corporal W. Applebee—10 killed, 12 prisoners, 45 wounded. Companies E, F, G, K, being on the skirmish line, suffered few casualties. The wounded of the Regiment were conveyed as speedily as possible in ambulances to the landing at Deep Bottom, whence they were sent to General Hospitals.

The next day after the fight they took position along the breastworks, about a mile to the right of Fort Harrison. This Fort the enemy attempted to retake on the 30th, but every assault was repulsed with fearful loss to them. Capt. A. Dunham, Senior Captain, was now in command. Lieut. Col. Smith returned on the 5th October.

On the morning of the 7th, a Paymaster was present, with funds to pay off six months pay due the Regiment. Two Companies were drawn up, when noises on the right, which sounded like picket skirmishing, increased, and artillery chiming in, revealed an active contest in progress. Orders came immediately for the Brigade to move out to the scene of conflict. It appeared that early in the morning, the enemy had made one of those sudden dashes for which they were so famous, upon the Cavalry outposts, and had pressed them so hotly as to force them back upon the Infantry ; pursuing their advantage the enemy had swept on, driving our Infantry pickets before them, and had nearly reached the rude breastworks, behind which the infantry had formed. Here they were met with a withering fire from veterans of the first division, armed with repeating rifles. Recoiling from this, they fell back, and a half hour later repeated the assault, only to be more signally repulsed. Curtis' Brigade was held in reserve. Later in the day, they took the advance in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, but succeeded only in capturing a very few prisoners. About 11 o'clock the whole force

moved within the intrenchments, and the next day took position in the woods, a half mile in the rear of its former position along the breastworks. Toward evening the paymaster disbursed the much needed pay to the Regiment, of which the men and officers sent nearly $30,000 by the Chaplain to Fortress Monroe, to be expressed to their families at home. An instance of the kindness of the men of the Regiment deserves to be chronicled here. The Chaplain was so unfortunate as to lose his horse, a noble animal and a great favorite in the Regiment; for he had helped many a footsore man along the march; and while on Folly Island had carried many a poor fellow too weak to walk, up to the Inlet. But after two years of service, in which he had outlasted every other horse that came out with the Regiment, save that of Surgeon Washburne, he at last succumbed to the influence of disease contracted in the line of duty, and died. The enlisted men, for no officer was allowed to share in the gift, now generously contributed more than two hundred dollars, with the request to the Chaplain to purchase the best horse he could find, and what more was needed should be supplied. Their generous gift, however, was amply sufficient, and the good feeling which prompted and executed it, was even more grateful than the gift itself.

On the 16th and 17th of October, the Commissioner from Chautauqua County, appointed by the Governor, visited the Regiment and received the ballots of the voters for the National and State tickets, in the manner designated by the laws of the State. The result was an almost unanimous vote for the Republican ticket.

Few days passed without some desperate effort on the part of our troops to find a weak point in the enemy's defenses, through which they might break and enter the rebel Capital.

On the 26th orders were received near midnight to strike tents and be ready to move at daylight. Not a soul knew the meaning or direction. The wagons were ordered to Deep Bottom, the men in light marching order, with shelter tents and overcoats, were to "follow their leader." In the dim light of a dull, misty morning, they moved out of camp, crossed the Newmarket road, and passed on through our fortifications. It was now apparent that we were "on to Richmond" again, with the same slight degree of uncertainty as to whether we should get there which had attended all past attempts. The general direction was toward the Charles City Road. The enemy's first line of works, about two miles in advance of our own, was soon reached and carried with small loss. Near a house on the Darbytown road, the 2d Division formed in line of battle, and skirmishers moved on through a skirt of woods. There was here a small, unfinished redoubt, and a rude line of pits connected with it. This was selected as the place where the wounded were to be brought for preliminary dressings. Just beyond this was the position of our Regiment in the line. They advanced cautiously through a skirt of woods. Lieut. G. W. Edmunds was put in command of the skirmishers of the Regiment. He was a brave, cool officer, and had often been put on such duty. While advancing his line with equal skill and valor, this excellent officer was struck in the forehead with a bullet and died instantly. Capt. J. C. Russ now took command of that portion of the line. Lieut. Col. Smith dismounted and kept his men well up to their work. About 5 o'clock a general charge was ordered. It had been a dull, drizzly day, the men were chilled, and the long suspense, with nothing to awaken enthusiasm, promoted the result. Gen. Curtis was everywhere along the line of the Brigade wherever his presence was needed. Col. Smith waved

and cheered his men on, but it was in vain ; through the heavy slashing and tangled underwood they toiled and struggled, but in vain. The position of the enemy was very strong, and a charge against it in column was sure to bring against that column a murderous fire. The Brigade lost three hundred men before the order was given to withdraw. Corporal W. J. Hart and W. W Story, Co. B, were brought to the rear just after dark, mortally wounded. It was indeed a dismal night ; dark, muddy, at frequent intervals heavy showers. The men worn out with the toils of the day, built a huge camp fire near the redoubt, and wrapping themselves in their rubber blankets, lay in a circle around it, with their feet to the fire, and went to sleep. All night ambulances were conveying the wounded over a horrible road, back to the field hospital. In the morning the whole force was withdrawn. The 2d Division moved about noon, and by 2 o'clock the Regiment was back in the camp it had left the night before. The Regimental loss on this occasion was as follows :

Co. A, Capt. Alfred Dunham, Acting Major, severe wound through neck ; J. Ordiway, shoulder ; L. E. Woodward, side ; E. A Hawkins, arm ; (B) Corporal W. J. Hart, body, mortal; G. W Westley, head, mortal ; W. W. Story, mortal ; C. H. Martin, left leg, severe ; A. Hemminger, right leg; (C) F. Bullock, killed ; W. Coonrod, killed ; W King, wound in forehead ; J. Stafford, leg ; (D) G. Whitford, wound in hand ; R. Jackson, back ; W. R. Skellie right arm ; (E) S. Foster, face ; Sergeant S. C. Pitt, shoulder, G. M. D. Wilson, leg and foot ; (H) J. B. Ruch, back ; S. Hull, killed ; W. H. Hubbard, mortal ; 1st Lieut. G. W. Edmunds, killed ; (I) J. Renne, wound in shoulder ; J. F. Hamilton, shoulder ; W. Bisset, back ; J. Raymond, leg ; (K) L. Lewis, severe ; W. Wilson, left

arm; F. W. Harris, killed—nine killed and mortally wounded, twenty-three wounded.

The time of the November elections was now drawing near. Apprehensions having been excited that there might be an outbreak of the disloyal elements in New York City, Government thought best to send Gen. Butler there with a sufficient force of well disciplined veteran troops, to overawe any attempts at lawlessness on that day. The force was principally selected from the 1st Division of the 10th A. C., a few regiments from the 18th and from the 2d Division of the 10th, the 112th N. Y. and 13th Indiana. The order came at midnight of the 3d to move at 4 o'clock the next morning. The men were to take their knapsacks, officers to take no superfluous baggage. The meaning of the movement was of course a mystery. It was dark as the column moved out on the road leading to Deep Bottom, and the mud was abundant and sticky. Probably a more amusing march has seldom been witnessed. Rising or passing down the hills on the route, the road was so slippery the men would fall, their heavy knapsacks helping them down, making a most ludicrous display in their anxiety to keep their guns out of the mud. Then the comments: "Put on the breaks," "Another hero down," "Let that man rest, he's got a soft bed"; then peals of laughter which could be heard a mile. One new recruit, panting and puffing to keep up with the column, slipped and went down; with a big oath he rolled over and got on his feet, sputtering to himself about the "cussed roads." Soon down he goes again amid the shouts of those around; he gets up, says nothing, but pokes along and soon he goes down again; the shouts of the men are louder than ever. Flinging his gun into the bushes and folding his arms across his breast, he says in a good natured tone, "boys, I give it up." At length they

reached the landing where transports were to be ready at six o'clock; but, as usual, no boats came till afternoon. The day was showery and cold, but the men built huge fires and made themselves as comfortable as possible. About three o'clock commenced the work of embarking. It was a long, tedious job, and most bunglingly performed, the Quarter Master having charge being a raw hand at the business. The men generally supposed their destination was South, until they left Hampton Roads. The voyage was full of discomfort, every ship being literally packed above and below. All the troops were landed at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, before night of Sunday, and on Monday night were again put on board ferry boats, and these were so disposed on North and East Rivers as to be able to be landed at any desired point at a moment's notice. Tuesday, the eventful day, opened with a heavy fog and a raw east wind, but was one of the quietest election days ever known in the city. Whatever disposition to riot might have been entertained was completely overawed by the rumor that there was a large veteran force at hand with the most effective weapons of warfare to crush it.

After floating about in the utmost discomfort from Tuesday till Friday, the whole force was again landed at Staten Island. Here the Regiment was visited by friends from Chautauqua, which made a pleasant episode to this dull expedition. So stringent were orders that neither officers nor men were permitted to visit the city, even to make necessary purchases. Every regiment, however, lost some men by desertion. On Monday the 14th the regiments were again placed on board transports, and on the 16th were again with the Army of the James. Our Regiment was now without any of the conveniences they had gathered before leaving for New York. Two hours

after they left, everything movable had been carried away; old chairs, bunks, fire places, floor boards, stoves were gone, and could not be replaced.

Give a soldier an axe and access to timber, and he will soon make himself comfortable. A few logs well laid up, his shelter tents stretched over for a roof, some poles for a bunk, a fire place made of logs or an old camp kettle converted into a stove, with pipe made of cast away tin cans, and he can keep both warm and dry in Virginia. A week after returning from New York, the men were comfortably settled in a new camp, waiting for the next move. It was not the expectation that their stay would be long in this position. A new organization of the 18th and 10th Army Corps was effected by merging all the white troops in these two corps together, and putting the colored troops into a corps by themselves. To avoid confusion the new organizations received new numbers, 24th and 25th, the 24th under command of Maj. Gen. Ord. The 2d Division of the 10th was simply transferred to this, retaining the regiments originally composing it. Brig. Gen. Foster, however, left to take the position of Chief of Staff to Gen. Ord, and Brig. Gen. Ames came into command of the Division. Col. Smith, while the 112th was in New York, made strenuous endeavors to have the Regiment sent to Elmira for the winter, to recruit its thinned ranks; and from the influence he had secured, supposed he had accomplished the object. But while waiting for the few words wafted from Washington, which should summon them to winter in a more northern clime, a very flattering but not altogether welcome order was issued from Department Head Quarters to all regiments of the 1st Brigade and most of those belonging to the 2d Division, which read, "On account of your former good conduct in the field, you are selected as part of a force to be sent on an

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John F. Smith

Col. Commanding the Regiment

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important expedition," &c., &c. The upshot of the matter was, they were to form part of the expedition which Gen. Butler, in compliance with Gen. Grant's orders, was fitting out against Wilmington.

CHAPTER X.

FORT FISHER AND WILMINGTON.

Embarkation at Bermuda Hundred—Fleet in Hampton Roads—Sail up the Potomac—Blockading Fleet off Wilmington—Long delay—Storm at Sea—Federal Point—Description of Fort Fisher—Plan of Attack—Landing of Troops—The order to re-embark—Expedition returns—It is sent back again after three days—Assault of the Fort—Desperate Fighting—Death of Col. Smith—Arrival of Gen. Schofield at Federal Point—Movement against Wilmington—Wilmington occupied—Returned Prisoners—Preparations to March.

On the afternoon of the 7th December, the 112th broke camp and moved out on the road leading to Deep Bottom, each man in light marching order, having a half shelter tent, blanket or overcoat and rubber, with one change of underclothing. Mounted officers were to carry their personal baggage and rations on their horses. According to Gen. Butler's usual strategy, the force was marched all night in a direction the opposite from that to be taken, and the next day moved to Bermuda Hundred where transports were waiting. The 112th was placed on board the large steamer "Charles Thomas," and on the afternoon of Friday the 9th, was in the midst of the vast fleet of transports and naval vessels assembled in Hampton Roads. A brilliant spectacle it was to see this vast fleet, the most powerful in weight of metal and equipment ever sent to operate against fortifications. Especially so at night, when the vast expanse of Hampton Roads seemed dotted with stars of various colored light. But why the

long delay? It was the 13th before the fleet sailed, and then the seventeen ships which conveyed troops moved out early in the morning and turned north, and before noon were opposite Acquia Creek on the Potomac—another of Gen. Butler's master pieces of strategy. The next morning the whole fleet under a high pressure of steam, moved south, passing Cape Hatteras about eight o'clock A. M., and at three o'clock were in the vicinity of the blockading fleet off Wilmington. It was a beautiful day, the air soft as May without the chill of our northern clime, the sea was smooth as a floor, and the great naval fleet lay off stretched in a long line to guard the entrance, while the transports within this circle were still so far distant as to be invisible from the shore. Time passed heavily. Men were crowded in utmost discomfort as usual, and day after day of the most beautiful weather, tempting us to land, passed by, and no movement yet. Five days of the most charming weather possible thus passed by; meanwhile water was becoming so scarce on board ship that men could only be allowed half their usual supply, and the ships' provisions were failing. The Captain reported he had only sufficient coal to keep up steam four days longer. On the 20th there were symptoms of a storm and the whole transport fleet moved north toward Beaufort harbor. It was near mid-day, and the fleet might have gone in and escaped the gale which succeeded, but the flag ship was no where in sight, and as the orders were to keep near her, the fleet put about. The storm which had been brewing soon came on with rapid and severe squalls, and through the night the violence of the gale was unabated. The "Charles Thomas" was a staunch boat and rode out the gale with ease, but in many of the steamers which were old and unseaworthy, the peril to those on board was very great. In the morning

the gale abated and the fleet turned towards Beaufort, and during the day dropped anchor near Moorhead City.

After taking in coal and water, and a new distribution of rations, the fleet again moved south on the 24th, and early on the morning of the 25th were again inside the blockading fleet and moving toward the shore. A long tongue of land runs down from the main, having the Atlantic Ocean on one side and Cape Fear River on the other, called Federal Point. Around this point is the entrance to the river called New Inlet, to distinguish it from the Cape Fear entrance, ten miles farther south, guarded by Fort Caswell. About two miles north of the extreme point, the ocean on one side and the river on the other, has eaten into the land, leaving a neck about five hundred yards wide; across this neck was the land face of Fort Fisher, its immense traverses looking from the ship's deck like a row of mounds in a grave yard. This land face also half faces the sea, so that the guns could be used alike against the ships or against an approaching land force. A stockade of heavy logs extended from the angle of the Fort on the one side through the marsh to the river, and on the other, down the Ocean beach to low water mark. Along the line of the coast, sweeping round to the entrance of the river, was a connected line of earthworks. Prominent among them, a mile below the Fort, was a huge mound of sand fifty feet in height, called Battery Lamb; it was conical in shape, had a casemate battery mounting two heavy guns and also a signal light to aid blockade runners. Farther on, a mile and a half, where the Cape Fear River rounds the point, was a beautifully constructed earthwork called Fort Buchanan. Across the Cape Fear river was a series of earthworks completely raking the Fort and the land approaches. Two Rebel gunboats kept guard in the river.

The original plan contemplated a harmonious combination of effort between the naval and land forces. The navy was to do all possible damage to the Fort. A powder boat containing two hundred pounds of powder was to be exploded as near the Fort as it could be run. This, which was his own device, Gen. Butler calculated would, on exploding, paralyze the garrison as well as demolish much of the Fort itself. The powder boat was exploded about one o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The report was distinctly heard at Beaufort. It, however, produced no impression upon the Fort or garrison, who did not know what it meant until they saw the account in the New York papers. The same day Admiral Porter commenced his bombardment. The next day after, the transports arrived, but a long period elapsed before the troops were landed. The bombardment of the navy, begun the day before, was vigorously kept up all day. About noon boats arrived from all the naval vessels and Ames' division was soon on board. It was a beautiful sight to see the boats as they started together for the shore. Gen. Curtis was the first to land, and, having formed his Brigade, he moved up the beach in fine style. With the 142d N. Y. and two companies of the 112th he approached near the Fort. Lieut. Walling of the 142d went close to the parapet, and brought off the flag of the Fort, which had been shot down. It was the general opinion of the officers and men on the spot, that the Fort could have been taken at that time by a vigorous assault, with small loss of life. Gen. Weitzel and Gen. Butler, however, thought it could not, and, as Paine's division of colored troops were landing, the order came to re-embark.

Meanwhile the 117th N. Y. had captured two hundred and thirty prisoners in front of the Fort. Before the 1st Brigade could re-embark the wind rose, driving in the

surf, rendering it impossible for boats to reach the shore. A rain storm set in with the fall of night, and the gallant brigade was left without shelter from the rain and exposed to any force that might be sent down from Wilmington. That night the propeller in which the 112th and 142d had come from the James, collided with the Baltic and barely escaped being sunk. The next day the surf ran so high that it was impossible to bring off the Brigade. Rafts were constructed and loaded with provisions which were floated to them. The next morning the storm had so far subsided that boats could approach the shore. The 112th was transferred to other steamers, and the whole expedition moved toward Hampton Roads. On the 30th December they were landed at Aiken's Landing, and during the night reached their old camping ground. Their stay however was of short duration. Gen. Grant was highly displeased with Butler's conduct of the expedition, especially after a personal interview with Gen. Curtis and other officers who had been near the Fort. The result was, the same troops, reinforced by Abbott's Brigade of the 1st Division, 24th A. C., were ordered back to Federal Point, under command of Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry. On the 3d January, the Regiment again broke camp and moved to Bermuda Hundred. That night they spent in great discomfort. It was bitter cold, and a heavy snow storm added to the discomfort of sleep on the open ground; but they lay in the woods, and made covers of pine boughs, and in the morning were embarked on board the Thomas Collyer, and at Fortress Monroe the whole Brigade was placed on board the ocean steamer "Atlantic." During the three days at Chapin's Farm, commissions came for several officers. A full Colonelcy for Lieut. Col. Smith, and Captain's Commissions for Lieutenants Fox, Sampson and Crane, also several for Lieutenants.

The fleet reached Beaufort harbor on the 9th, and on the 12th set sail for Federal Point. Under cover of the fire of the gunboats, all the force was safely landed by four o'clock of the 13th. That night they threw up a defensive line quite across from the ocean to the river. This line of defense was to protect the assailing party from an attack in the rear. The next day was busily occupied in constructing a second defensive line facing towards the Fort. Early the next day, a skirmish line was advanced as near as practicable toward the Fort. A portion of the 112th was on this line, which rendered good service during the day, in picking off those working the guns of the Fort. Many of these were killed or wounded, and the only safety for any was by burrowing in the sand, so as to be completely out of sight. Curtis' 1st Brigade was to lead the charge, and was formed in line of battle about two hundred yards from the Fort, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock, the signal agreed upon between Gen. Terry and Admiral Porter was given, and the guns of the fleet turned upon the water batteries and mound battery. The sailors moved along the beach to assault the Fort on the side toward the sea. In the formation of the Brigade line, the 117th N. Y., had the right toward the Cape Fear river ; the 112th the left next to the sailors. The distance here to the face of the Fort, was double that on the right, and far more exposed, the right being sheltered somewhat by a sand ridge, to within a few rods of the stockade. Moreover, in front of the position held by the 112th was a low, marshy strip, impassable, which extended a distance beyond their own Fort.

When Gen. Curtis gave the order to charge, all the Regiments were to oblique to the right, and get to the angle of the Fort toward Cape Fear river, as best they could. The right of the line of battle, preceded by a Company

of the 13th Indiana, armed with the Spencer Rifle, and deployed as skirmishers, rapidly moved around the hillock and across a bridge over the ditch in front of the Fort. This brought them directly in front of a gateway through the stockade, which run from the bastion of the Fort on the river side through the marsh. Behind this gateway, called the sally port, were two howitzers served by a company of artillerists. The latter were shot down or driven back by our riflemen, while the pioneers in a few minutes cut holes through the stockade close to the bastion, through which the interior of the Fort was gained. The very height of the Fort here was a protection; and the men had gained the first traverse, driving back or capturing the men inside, before the garrison were fairly aware what was going on in this quarter. These immense mounds of earth, fifteen feet high, called traverses, were the side walls of enclosures, within which were one or two huge guns. Each of these enclosures was a Fort of itself, and there were eighteen of them. The plain of the Fort was fifteen feet above the level of the beach, and there were underground chambers and passages running through every part, filled with ammunition, and affording a safe retreat to the fugitive rebels, whence they could retreat or sally at will. From the tops of some of the mounds, shafts descended into galleries under ground. A system of torpedoes had been planted along the route the assailants must take to reach the Fort, with wires running from them to a battery within the Fort. Men were stationed within the shaft to give information of the approach of the assailants, so as to explode the torpedoes at the right time; fortunately a shot from the fleet had cut the connection, and saved the carnage which must have ensued. While the right of the Brigade had thus successfully entered the Fort, at the extreme left was a terrible scene

of slaughter. The enemy having seen the sailors forming on the beach, had concentrated most of their force to repel the impending assault. The tars moved on with desperate valor, while cannon and rifles mowed them down, and even a portion of them gained the parapet of the Fort; but they were quickly swept off, and those who survived were compelled to seek shelter in the ditch below. The 112th being next to these as they moved forward in the charge, were greeted by a murderous fire from the Fort. Many a brave fellow fell. Soon they reached the marsh in front, which some attempting to cross, were mired, and became the easy mark for the riflemen in the Fort. The fire becoming every moment more intense, they fell back a little and then down on their faces, and soon the whole line was invisible, the men having, like worms, worked themselves into the sand. In every lull in the terrific storm of death, men would make their way toward the right, until they joined their comrades in the Fort. In so doing many of the bravest fell wounded or dead. It is well known to those engaged in this fight, that not an officer or man of the assailing force, who desired to avoid it, entered the Fort. The men who went in, went determined to succeed or die in the attempt. The first three enclosures were secured by rapid movements and desperate valor, within a short time after entering; when they came to the fourth they met with desperate resistance. One of the most terrific series of hand to hand conflicts ever known in the annals of warfare, now commenced, which ended only with the surrender of the Fort. Portions of each of the Brigades in Ames' Division, were now inside the Fort. Col. Pennypacker of the 2d Brigade and Col. Bell of the 3d fell, the latter mortally wounded. Gen. Curtis of the 1st Brigade, who, moving everywhere among his men, seemed to have a charmed

life, was struck in the eye, a glancing blow from a fragment of shell, which quenched that luminary, and came near quenching that brave man's life. At length Gen. Ames stood there amid the fragments of his Division, every commander of Brigade and almost every commander of Regiments having fallen, and all but two of his personal staff. Gen. Ames directed personally all the operations inside the Fort. Gen. Terry throughout the fight was at his head quarters behind a rude earthwork, midway between the Fort and the line fronting Wilmington, held by Gen. Payne's Division and Abbott's Brigade.

From the Fort to Gen. Terry's headquarters, Capt. J. S. Mathews, Co. F, 112th, now on Gen. Ames' staff, crossed eight times and back, carrying dispatches from Gen. Ames to Gen. Terry. A soldier describing the contest in the last stages of it said, "The men of different brigades were all mixed up. After we had got over a traverse and driven or captured the rebels in the enclosure, some of the men would rush up the next traverse; these Gen. Ames would call back, and make us all wait till enough had got together for a charge; then some officer would form us into line, and we would rush up the bank and over; some would fall before getting over, but most would succeed; then it was cold steel or the butt of the gun. Some of the "Johnnies" would run round the corner, but most of them who did not cave, would be knocked down and run through." This desperate work continued till 9 o'clock. Nine of the eighteen traverses had been carried, and the men were becoming terribly exhausted. Gen. Ames sent to Gen. Terry for instructions, and commenced throwing up the earth for protection, in case he should be ordered to wait until morning before renewing the assault. Terry sends word that he will order Abbott's Brigade to charge the Fort in front, while Ames was to renew the assault

from within. In half an hour the assault was renewed, and immediately white flags were displayed from the eastern part of the Fort. At the same time the enemy were seen running toward the point. Abbott's Brigade pursued them and received their surrender. The glory of the assault and capture of the Fort belongs to the faithful officers and men of the 2d Division, and their brave commander, Adelbert Ames. The glory of the first splendid and successful charge by which the Fort was entered and one-sixth of it taken, a foothold gained which could not be broken, is due to the steady valor and determination of the 1st Brigade and their fearless commander, Gen. N. M. Curtis. To all of glory that comes from the battle field, there are dark fringes of woe. This brilliant achievement, which is one of the proudest of the war, was not won without a costly sacrifice of noble men. The casualties in the Brigade numbered two hundred sixty-nine. In the 112th, forty-four. When the order to charge was given, Col. Smith spoke cheerfully to his men, telling them what was to be done, and waved them on. He had advanced but a short distance with the line when the fatal bullet struck him, and he fell mortally wounded. The place where he fell was one of great exposure, shot and shell were falling thick and fast around, but the hands of his faithful men scooped a place in the sand where he lay in his blood until the cover of night enabled them to bear him back to the hospital. After lingering in great agony till noon of the 18th, he closed his eyes in death. Capt. J. Q. A. Hollister, who as Acting Major, fearlessly and coolly did his duty in leading on the Regiment, was also brought down by a shot through his arm.

Among those who fell at this time, was Paul Horvath, Co. C, a young Hungarian, who emigrated to this country, with that burning zeal for liberty which characterizes the better

class among the Hungarians. He well understood the great features of our struggle, and entered with ardor into the loyal cause. At first he enlisted in a Maryland Regiment, and on account of his proficiency in arms, was placed in command of a company, while a non-commissioned officer. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, in the summer of 1864, he was promised a commission in a New York regiment. The Brigade commander under whom he had served, wrote for him a very flattering recommendation. He waited in New York city some time, hoping to receive his commission, but was doomed to disappointment. At length he determined to re-enlist, and was recommended to the 112th N. Y. He came to the Regiment a few days before the first expedition left for Wilmington. Silent in regard to himself, he was only known as any new recruit, and made no acquaintances outside his Company. Before the assault on Fort Fisher, he received two commissions as Lieutenant, which were in his pocket at the time of his death. Most soldiers would have claimed exemption from the fight until their new position had been recognized; but not so this brave youth—he entered with ardor into the struggle, and had nearly succeeded in reaching the Fort, when he was instantly killed by a bullet from the enemy. No purer patriotism burned in the bosom of any of those who have toiled and suffered in this great contest, than that which expired on the sands of Federal Point, with the life of Paul Horvath. The casualties were as follows: Killed—Company A, Private Aaron Hill; (C) Paul Horvath; (F) Corporals Hiram Hayden, Joseph Button, Privates Henry Bowen, William Rospers, William Thornton; (H) Privates Lewis Comstock, Samuel Kenniston, Emilus Bushnell; (E) Private Leonard L. Dodge; (K) Corporal Samuel V. Mount. Wounded: Col. John F. Smith, bowels; Capt. J. Q. A.

Hollister, right arm ; Serg't Maj. B. Frank Brazee, leg, contusion ; Co. A, Serg't. Wm. W. Sealy, face ; (B) Private William Heaton, face ; (D) Corp. John Springer, thigh ; Private James Greene ; thigh, Geo. W. Whitford, leg ; Phillip Decker, arm ; John Eselink, right arm ; (E) John Page, leg ; George Strauss, left arm ; Peter J. Peterson, back ; Serg't Hiram E. Rice, head ; Corp. E. C. Blanding, right shoulder ; Private Andrew Anderson, hip ; Peter Aversalt, right shoulder ; Chas. Kern, hand and side ; (F) Private Horace Eames, knee ; John Eames, foot ; Hillary Wentz, left arm; Chauncey Deland, shoulder; Chalmers Hammond, left breast ; Gamble Bradley, arm ; James R. Spaulding, left thigh ; (H) Serg't Albert C. Jones, right hand ; Private Nehemiah Davis, foot ; Stephen D. Tabor, leg ; (I) J T. Hamilton, arm, amputated ; (K) Oliver Little, groin ; John Tunell, leg ; Michael Himeline, foot.

The fall of Fort Fisher involved the loss to the enemy of all the numerous forts around the entrance of Cape Fear river. The influence upon the cause of the Rebel Confederacy was depressing in the extreme. The ablest engineers on the rebel side had exhausted the highest resources of their art upon these works, and had pronounced them impregnable. It had fallen after a naval bombardment unequalled in history, continuing two days, and a desperate assault of six hours duration. The troops employed in its reduction were now permitted to enjoy a brief rest, preparatory to the operations of the Spring which were to annihilate the Rebellion. Brevet Maj. Gen. Terry was made full Major General. The 10th Army Corps was revived, and Gen. Palmer's Division, then at Newberne, was added to Ames' and Paine's (colored) Divisions, which formerly belonged to it. Gen. Schofield, one of the most distinguished officers in the Western Army, and a native of our County, was summoned to the seabord with the 23d A. C., to take com-

mand of the Army of North Carolina, and be ready to co-operate with Gen. Sherman, who, having marched from Atlanta to the sea, was now sweeping up through the Carolinas.

On the 6th of February, Lieut. Col. Ludwick and Capt. Dunham rejoined the Regiment, with a large number of recruits sent from New York City, to fill up our depleted ranks.

On the 11th, all of Terry's troops moved up Federal Point to reconnoitre the enemy's position. There was active skirmishing in front of Payne's line, but the enemy held so strong a position that it was found impracticable to make a direct assault. The only casualty of the day in our Regiment was A. C. Bond, Company B, wounded severely by a bullet.

On the 14th, an attempt was made to flank the enemy's main defensive position toward Wilmington, by a night march up the beach to Masonboro' inlet, which was to be crossed by pontoons. After a forced march of ten miles, in one of the stormiest nights of the season, the force fell back, having found that the nature of the ground was such that pontoons could not be got to the water and laid in season to effect a surprise. On the 17th, Admiral Porter bombarded Fort Anderson, an earthwork on the right bank of Cape Fear River, while Cox's and Ames' Divisions moved up from Smithville on the same side. This movement gave us the Fort without a fight. Terry, now joined by Ames' Division, which crossed the river here, moved up the east side of the river; Cox moved up the west. Terry's progress was temporarily checked four miles from Wilmington. Payne made a feeble attempt upon the enemy's position which was severely repulsed. On the night of the 21st, however, the enemy withdrew from Wilmington, and on the 22d Terry's troops entered the city.

Leaving the first Brigade of Ames' to guard the city, Terry pursued the enemy with the rest of his force to the East river, ten miles beyond Wilmington, when his progress was checked. The 1st Brigade passed through the city to their camping ground, their fine band playing national airs, and drawing together an immense concourse of people, chiefly colored, who testified their joy in every conceivable manner. The whites generally were impassive or sullen. It was found, however, that there was more of Union sentiment among the whites, than in most Southern cities. The blockade running had been conducted in such a way as to make the rebel cause unpopular and impoverish the city. The merciless rebel conscription also had been making large numbers of Unionists.

Soon after the capture of Wilmington, Gen. Sherman reached Fayettville, thirty miles up the river. Here he halted for rest before completing the remainder of his march to Goldsboro', where he was to refit his army, and prepare for the Spring campaign.

During the stay at Wilmington, Lieut. S. P. Hedges, taken prisoner the 16th of May, and Corporal Harris, Co. A, came to the Regiment, having been paroled. Several thousands of our prisoners were at this time sent through by the rebels. Such was the influx of the sick that all the vacant stores and several public buildings, besides two old rebel camps in the outskirts, were put in requisition for these poor unfortunate men. The condition of a large number of them beggars all description, and confirms the worst accounts ever written concerning rebel barbarity. Crowding so many into Wilmington at this time resulted in a most malignant fever, which broke out in the hospitals, proving rapidly fatal, and carrying off surgeons, nurses, hospital attendants, as well as the returned prisoners.

CHAPTER XI.

RALEIGH AND HOME.

Prepare to leave Wilmington—Mareh to the Neuse River—Return to Faison's Station—Wait Sherman's Movements—Death of Surgeon Washburne—March to Raleigh—Johnston's Capitulation—Camp at Raleigh—Muster Out—Return to Buffalo.

The stay of the Regiment at Wilmington was to be brief. Several new officers were commissioned and mustered. Ellis, Hawley, Pennock and Aplin were mustered as Lieutenants, Vorce and Ticknor as Captains. Every day the order was expected to break up and move. On the 12th March, Gen. Cox, with the 23d Corps, passed by on the road toward Newberne; and on the 14th Gen. Terry issued marching orders to his Corps for the next day. The 1st Brigade, since the fall of Fort Fisher, under the command of Col. R. S. Dagget, of the 117th N. Y., broke camp and took up the line of march about four o'clock, P. M., making about seven miles before halting. Gen. Terry was moving his two divisions in a line parallel with the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. to Faison's Station, where he was to strike off and seize the crossing of the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge, which the rebels had burned, there lay pontoons and guard them till Sherman had passed on his way to Goldsboro'. The Spring rains had begun to fall, and the roads were heavy. The muggy atmosphere kept the men debilitated. The Regiment was to be ready to march the next morning at 4 o'clock. The rain of the night had made the roads execrable, and the train with great difficulty moved twelve miles during that day. This day we encountered on our march one of

those swamp roads which in any enterprising State would have been raised and a culvert constructed where the water was deepest; but in North Carolina and Virginia they are contented to wade through from generation to generation. This swamp hole was some five or six rods long, and about three feet deep in the deepest place. Orders were for the men to strip to the waist and wade, all keeping their place in column. But it was impossible to execute the order. Many men found it easier to pick their way through the swamp. At night we had made seventeen miles, and wagons were five miles in the rear. The rain poured in torrents, and it was impossible to sleep. The next morning at six o'clock the column was again on the move, and after a moderate march, about noon halted near Leesburg. We were now near the Black River, and a small steamer from Wilmington came up, bringing us much needed rations.

The next day a march of eight miles took us to a place called South Washington. Here again was another swamp hole to cross, much deeper and wider than the one previously crossed. Before starting the next morning, the men were ordered to move without breeches, and to keep in position until they had crossed the swamp. With their nether garments hung across their guns, they moved on; it was decidedly a funny sight. The water was too cold for comfort, and it was a great relief after crossing, to be able to halt around large fires, until the whole column, train and all, were over. The 112th was this day rear guard of the column, and marched most of the day, four miles in its rear. All day we heard heavy firing to the left, which proved to have been the battle of Averysboro', the first severe battle Sherman had foughf since leaving Atlanta. Johnston having now united all the forces South in one body, calculated to attack the armies of Sherman,

which were moving on different roads in detail, and compel him to fall back toward Wilmington. Sherman having foreseen this, had brought his armies at this point within supporting distance, and the result was, Johnston was repulsed with great loss. This day the 112th moved so leisurely that they were able to converse with the people along the route. All complained bitterly of the outrages of the colored soldiers, who pillaged and destroyed without stint, successfully imitating their white brethren in Sherman's army.

At night the Regiment halted near Keenansville, quite a pretty little place, the County seat of Dugan County. The inhabitants were of the pure Southern type; the more intelligent bitterly secesh, arrogant and vindictive toward the negro. The rear of the train broke down about 10 o'clock at night, four miles distant from the main column. The Regiment remained by, and had just lain down to sleep, when orders came to leave the train, and move up to the camping ground of the Brigade, receive rations so as to be ready to move at 4 o'clock, A. M.

This gave them about two hours sleep, and in the morning, a fine clear March morning, they moved on, crossing Olive Station on the Railroad at noon, and there meeting Kilpatrick's Cavalry, the advance of Sherman's army. The line of march was now away from the Railroad, west by north. At night they halted just across another of those wretched swamp holes. Some animals were mired here, and it was impossible to extricate them. This day Surgeon Washburn, now Chief Medical Officer of the Division, was taken down with fever, the seeds of which he had contracted at Wilmington, and which had proved so fatal there. He had, like a brave man, refused to leave his post of duty, and was now obliged to take an ambulance. Having reached the Neuse river, Terry communicated with

Gen. Sherman. The same night Payne's men laid the pontoons, and the next day the armies of Slocum and Howard passed across on their way to Goldsboro'. While waiting at this point, several foraging parties went out into the country for forage and rations. A party from our Brigade encountered Wheeler's Cavalry on the Raleigh road. After a smart skirmish most of the party returned safe; three men of the 112th were captured. After the armies of Georgia and Tennessee with their immense trains had reached Goldsboro, Gen. Terry fell back to Faison's Station, where the men were to receive new clothing and be made ready for the Spring campaign. While at Faison's, the Regiment received recruits in numbers sufficient to fill up all the Companies. Lieut. Col. Ludwick was mustered as Colonel, and Capt. Dunham as Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. J. S. Matthews as Major. Several others also received promotion. While resting here came the news of the fall of Richmond. It was the bright token of the speedy end of this desolating war. The news was published to the army just at night, and for hours cheers could be heard from all the camps around. The 10th of April Sherman was to leave Goldsboro' to march against Johnston, then encamped near Raleigh. Terry was also to move and form a junction with him at some point on the river Neuse. It was a beautiful clear morning. About 3 o'clock was heard the notes of a distant bugle, sounding the reveille. Hardly had its tones died away, when they were taken up by the buglers of the various regiments, until from every quarter the air seemed filled with the plaintive notes that summoned all to the last grand march. A few moments and the darkness was illumined by hundreds of camp fires, spreading quite around the open area of Faison's. An hour and the bugles again sounded the call. Regimental wagons were moving from every quar-

ter to the park. The dusky forms of Payne's men at a distance were seen in the twilight, slowly moving out upon the road toward Raleigh. Soon every regiment was in motion, and then came the long train of ambulances to the station, bringing their sad burden of diseased and wounded men. Amid all this scene of turmoil lay one of the purest and gentlest christian spirits, enfeebled by disease, with his mind clear and composed, his thoughts and hopes reaching toward the home of his affections, and his soul resting calmly and confidently in his God, waiting for the cars which were to take him and two hundred other wan sufferers to Wilmington and thence North. The cars came, were quickly filled, and Surgeon Washburn, assuring us that he felt quite comfortable, was on them, hoping that a few days would take him to his home. Alas, an hour had scarcely passed when this good man found his home—not that toward which his earthly longings reached, but the home of the "pure in heart."

As Sherman advanced toward Raleigh, Johnston fell back, and when summoned to surrender, asked terms. Sherman offered terms more liberal than Grant had offered Lee, and such as the authorities at Washington saw fit to reject, and sent Grant down to straighten matters. The result was, Johnston was glad to accept the same terms as Lee had done, and the war was now virtually closed. In the midst of Sherman's negotiations with Johnston, came the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. The gloom which overspread the army was intense. The inhabitonts of Raleigh were panic stricken, expecting that the soldiers would seek to avenge his death by burning the place. The city was doubly guarded to quiet these apprehensions, and all intercourse prohibited except on special permits. Raleigh was the pleasantest Southern town it had been our fortune to tarry in during our campaign.

The principal street is very wide; at one end of it is the Capitol, an imposing structure of stone, at the other end the Governor's mansion, which had been hastily stripped of all its furniture, when Gov. Vance fled from it. While in the city, Gen. Sherman occupied this palace, and caused a lofty flag pole to be erected in front of it, from which floated the stars and stripes.

During Sherman's stay in Raleigh occurred several brilliant reviews of the various Army Corps. As soon as hostilities were over, Gen. Terry was left to take care of North Carolina. The two great armies which had accompanied Sherman from Atlanta, marched across the country from Raleigh to Washington. The 112th had now virtually completed its history. While remaining in Raleigh, details were constantly employed in light duty. Their camping ground was first near the railroad on the east side of the city; afterwards they were moved to a beautiful oak grove belonging to Kenneth Raynor, formerly a very distinguished member of Congress from North Carolina.

In this quiet spot they passed the residue of the period of their service. The general health of the Regiment was excellent, and all were impatient for the order which would send them home.

Early in June came orders to make out the muster rolls of the various Companies. The recent recruits, with a portion of the youngest officers were to be consolidated with the 3d N. Y. Infantry, and all whose term of service would expire the 1st of October, were to go home. These last days were busy ones for officers, for the last rolls must be made out with great care. On the evening of the 13th, the mustering officer came, and the Regiment was mustered out of service. The next morning the cars were to be taken as far as they could be run, on the Gaston &

Petersburg Road. It was a bright day, and in the liveliest spirits the Regiment fell in, at the word of command, to move to the cars. Several days before the 142d and 117th N. Y. had preceded us. The 3d N. Y., in which our recruits were consolidated, was to remain a time longer in the field. That night found us at Gaston, twenty-eight miles from Raleigh, having crossed the Roanoake on a flat boat, the costly railroad bridge having been burned since the surrender. This enterprising place consisted of one unfinished brick building, one closet of which only was occupied by a venerable darkey shoemaker; a few log huts near by occupied by colored people; the only white inhabitant lived across the river.

After spending the night here, they left on a train of dirt cars, with an old wheezy engine which some smart native had picked up somewhere on the road. The rate of travel was about five miles an hour, not including stoppages, which were frequent, as up grades seemed to predominate. In the middle of every hill, and sometimes oftener, the tired engine would stop to rest. Two negroes would jump off, cut up an old platform, an old car or fence rails, whatever was dry enough, fire up, and thus make steam to get up the hill.

At length we reached Stony Brook. The bridge was gone, and the rest of the way to City Point must be traveled on foot. Saturday morning we were there. The next day we were moving down the James on a steamer for Baltimore. From Baltimore a tedious ride to Elmira. There we were embarked in civilized cars, and started for Buffalo. New York State never looked so pleasant as to these returning soldiers after a three years absence. All along the route we were greeted with cheers and wavings of welcome. Although our arrival in Buffalo was not expected before the next day, the authorities received us

with the most generous hospitality, and an excellent supper provided free for officers and men. We felt that we were again enfolded by the warm hearts of the loyal North. The Regiment remained guests of the city till the next afternoon, closing with a sumptuous dinner provided by the ladies of the city at Fort Porter. Gen. Rogers made a neat speech welcoming us to the hospitalities of the city, to which Col. Ludwick briefly replied.

The Regiment then scattered, and in a few hours, hundreds of homes in old Chautauqua were illumined with joy, a joy such as can only be experienced when the patriot soldier returns from his toils, perils and privations, bringing with his glad presence the assurance of his country's safety, honor and perpetuity.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

COLONEL JEREMIAH CLINTON DRAKE.

Col. Drake was born in Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 19th, 1824. His father's family trace their lineage back to the English Drakes of bold renown. His mother was a descendant of the French Huguenots. Thus in his veins were mingled the energy and fire, the vigor and daring of the Anglo Saxon, with the deep religious spirit and earnest protest against wrong, characterizing the French Protestants.

His father, Col. Jeremiah Drake, was a man of mark and power in the region where he lived. His life was chequered with frequent reverses of fortune, by which the results of honest toil were swept away.

In early youth Clinton was a feeble boy, and passed much of his time in-doors. He was a great reader, and of a class of books usually shunned by boys of his age. History, Biography and Scientific works were the delight of his lonely hours. Sent to Fairfield Academy at the age of 15, he took a high position as a scholar, showing a special fondness for the mathematical and scientific studies. He was from a child mature and thoughtful, and his religious susceptibilities quick and tender. At the age of sixteen came that crisis in life, when his views of life and duty assumed new shape and meaning in the light of immortality, and he was led to consecrate his future to God and his fellow men, as a minister of the Gospel of Christ. He now became a member of the Baptist Church. Continued ill health, and the reverses of his father, led him at the age of nineteen to relinquish the prospects of a liberal education, and to turn aside from studies to earn his livelihood in the West.

In 1843, he went to Wisconsin, where he resided five years, engaged in trading; at the same time holding some

County offices, with every prospect of influence, usefulness, prosperity and honor.

His mind was, however, ill at ease, and the more he devoted his time to ways of usefulness in the Sabbath School and church, the more he longed for his chosen profession.

At length he gave up his fine and increasing prospects of influence and prosperity, and determined to return to New York State and resume his studies. At the time of closing his business, he reckoned as the sum of his worldly possessions, five hundred dollars, which he proposed using as the means of pursuing his professional studies. Learning that his father was in straightened circumstances, and needed money to help in his business, he generously placed all his earnings in his hands, and came east, poor in possessions, but rich in energy and determination to work his way up to his profession, and make himself worthy of his high calling. Studying diligently and supporting himself by teaching and supplying vacant pulpits, where his services were highly prized, he worked his way through the courses of study, and graduated with honor at Rochester University in 1852. He was now regarded as a man whose future bid fair to be greatly useful to the Church. Having already gathered and organized a Baptist Church in Churchville, Monroe Co., and having raised most of the funds to erect a house of worship there, he was ordained pastor in January, 1852, and the fall of that same year was married to Miss Clara Utley, daughter of Isaac Utley, Esq., of Boonesville, Oneida Co., N. Y

After a successful pastorate of two years, he was called to the care of the Baptist Church in the flourishing village of Panama, Chautauqua Co., and subsequently to the Baptist Church in Westfield. Here he was laboring at the commencement of the Rebellion. From the first he was deeply interested in the efforts to sustain the honor of the Government; and in public meetings his voice was heard, fanning the patriotic sentiment of the community, and urging men to rally round the old flag. At length, in the fall of 1861, he determined to volunteer himself. With characteristic energy, but without a particle of military knowledge, he raised a Company of one hundred men,

for the 49th N. Y. Vols. He often laughed with his friends at the picture he drew of himself, marching down the streets of Westfield, at the head of his raw recruits, with an old Militia Captain at his side to tell him what commands to give.

The record of his year in connection with the 49th, was so honorable that, at the formation of the Chautauqua Regiment, in the latter part of the summer of 1862, he was by the unanimous voice of the Military Committee, called to its command. Resigning his position in the 49th N. Y., he was at once commissioned Colonel of the 112th. Arriving at Jamestown the 2d September, with no time to get the Regiment in shape, he was hurried away with it on the 11th September, by imperative orders from Washington.

At Suffolk, on the Peninsula, at Folly Island and Florida, he continued with the Regiment, endeavoring to keep up its high standard of discipline and efficiency, and taking a just pride in its honorable fame. His reputation as an able military commander was high, and had he lived would undoubtedly have secured his promotion to higher grades of military honor. He ever felt a deep interest in all that pertained to the moral good of the men under his charge.

In the Spring of 1864, when the Regiment was moved from Florida to the Army of the James, he was placed in command of a Brigade, being preferred at Headquarters above some others older in the service.

His admirable conduct on the disastrous 16th of May, has already been chronicled, and was the cause of his being retained in command of his Brigade, after the Division was reconstructed, and sent with the 18th A . C., to the Army of the Potomac. On the bloody field of Cold Harbor, he did all that a man could do, to wrest victory out of that terrible conflict ; and when his fine Brigade was withered and shrivelled before the terrible fire, he fell too, in the fore front of the battle. As he fell, the men who loved him gathered around, and he was lifted upon a stretcher and borne from the field. His wound was through the bowels and mortal. Another bullet had broken his sword scabbard, and still another had indented his field glass and his watch. It was about 7 o'clock when

he fell, and he was immediately taken back to the field hospital, where every attention was paid him, but in vain. He lingered in great agony through the night, only relieved by the use of chloroform. In the early dawn, as the sun was rising calmly over the scene of mortal agony, shedding his beams on thousands of mangled and dying forms, the end of this noble chieftain was drawing nigh. He had already sent this brief message to his family, "Give my love to my wife. Tell my friends and tell my countrymen I die a brave man, I die at peace with the world, and I trust at peace with my God." Now in his last moments, his Chaplain knelt beside him, and commended his dying spirit to his God; and bending over him, repeated those consoling words of St. Paul, "the sting of death is sin, the strength of sin is the law, but thanks be to God who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ." The dying hero looked up, and with a clear voice said, "Amen, amen." The tears of strong men rained around him, and expressed the sorrow which filled their hearts. The end soon came—about six o'clock, and one of the most accomplished soldiers, one of the truest Christian patriots, and noblest of men, passed from earth. His remains were embalmed at White House, forwarded to Westfield, and now repose in the cemetery in that village. An immense concourse from all parts of the county gathered at his funeral, to testify their respect to one who had fallen in so glorious a cause.

Col. Drake was considered in his official relations as a stern man; indeed he knew himself to be so; but in his family he was tender and gentle as a woman; and home was the place where his best affections ever reached, amid all the troubled scenes of the camp and field. Of him it may be said in the language of the great dramatist,

> "His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

LIEUT. COLONEL ELIAL FOOTE CARPENTER.

Elial Foote Carpenter was born in the town of Carrol, May 8th, 1826, and died from wounds received on the battle field at Proctor's Creek, Va., May 16th, 1864. He was married to Miss Julia A. Jeffords, July 8th, 1848, who with three children are left to mourn his loss. Col. Carpenter's educational advantages in early life were very limited. His schooling was chiefly that of toil, struggle and self denial. With shrewd, native common sense, energy and mechanical skill, he rose superior to the infelicities of his early life, and won for himself character, respect and success.

In his youth he learned his trade in a manufactory of edged tools, and while yet a young man entered into business partnership with his brother-in-law, at Dexterville, near Jamestown, N. Y. When, during the gloomy days succeeding the first disastrous repulse of our arms at Bull Run, volunteers were called for to defend our Country's honor, he was among the first to respond, enlisting Aug. 16th, 1861, in the 49th N. Y. V.; and was elected 2d Lieutenant, Co. K, at the organization of the Regiment. During his connection with the 49th, he participated in the hardships of McClellan's Peninsular Campaign. In April, 1862, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of his company. His devotion to duty during the summer, richly merited the furlough which was accorded to him soon after the battle of Malvern Hill. He came to Chautauqua for the purpose of raising recruits for his Regiment, and was at home when the 112th was in process of formation. The high estimate entertained of him by the Military Committee of the County, secured for him the position of Major in the Regiment then forming.

While in camp at Suffolk, Va., while at Folly Island, S. C., and on the various marches, Col. Carpenter was indefatigable in his endeavors to promote the comfort of the men. Often have we seen him, during a day's hard marching, dismount from his horse and place some weary, footsore soldier upon him, and then take the gun of another who was hardly able to drag himself along, and thus march most of the day with his men. The result was, his men loved him and trusted him. As an instance,

when he rejoined the Regiment, two weeks before his death, at Gloucester Point, after an absence of four months on recruiting service, the men shouted, threw up their hats in the air, and manifested in every way their delight. In consequence of Col. Drake having much of the time command of a Brigade, Col. Carpenter was frequently in command of the Regiment, and in this position grew in favor with officers and men, to the last hour of his life.

It was while in command of the Regiment on the disastrous 16th May, that Col. Carpenter received his mortal wound. The circumstances have already been narrated in the sketch of this day's battle, given on page 74 of the History. Soon after Col. Carpenter had fallen, he was taken to a secure place, where every provision was made for his comfort, and late in the afternoon to the field hospital of the 10th Army Corps. He suffered but little pain except when moved, was grateful for every attention, conversed freely and clearly with his friends, and on Tuesday morning hopes were entertained that the wound might not prove fatal. During that afternoon unfavorable symptoms began to develop, and before night it was clear he could not long survive. When told that he could not live many hours, he with great calmness addressed himself to meet the inevitable result. With a child like spirit he rested on the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ, and said, "I am content, let God's will be done." Through the long hours of the night, and till the morning's dawn, he looked Death in the face without dismay, his faculties unclouded, his soul in peace. About four o'clock the Angel came, unloosed the bonds of mortality, and gave back the spirit of this patriot hero to his God. But if he must die, how fitting such a death to such a military life. His course had ever been one of self sacrificing devotion to duty, and at last he sacrificed himself to save his command. Had he surrendered when ordered to do so, he would have been taken prisoner, his life probably spared, but the Regiment would have moved forward to terrible carnage. He thought only of saving them. He succeeded, but his own life was the cost. Such a life was not in vain. Such a death has an intrinsic beauty that gilds with glory even the horrid brow of war.

COLONEL JOHN F. SMITH.

John F. Smith was born in the village of Jamestown, N. Y., December 31st, 1822. His father, Nathaniel Smith, was one of the earlier settlers of this County, having emigrated hither from New Hampshire in 1807. The village of Jamestown, now the most thriving in the County, was at that time very small, and the surrounding country an unbroken forest. After a few years residence here, the family moved into the village of Panama. His father was by trade a shoemaker, and John learned the trade in early youth. The limited advantages of education he enjoyed, were well improved; and with quick perceptions and a retentive memory, he made himself master of the common school studies, at the same time eagerly reading all instructive books to which he could gain access.

While hammering away upon his last, he eagerly engaged in the discussions so common in a country shoe shop, and soon manifested great acumen in discovering the weak points of an opponent, and great precision and force in stating his own views, rivaling in this respect his father, who was a vigorous reasoner. He often visited Justice's Courts, and followed the proceedings of the trials with absorbing interest. This stimulated his desire to study law. But there were three obstacles—poverty, a poor voice and an impediment in his speech. But what obstacles cannot persevering industry overcome? By his own toil he found means to defray the expenses of his Academic education; by services rendered in law offices, the expenses of his professional course. By a thorough course of vocal exercises, practised for years, he completely overcame the impediment in his speech, and triumphing as he did over so many obstacles, gave him that confidence in himself and those habits of patient industry that made him afterward so successful a jury lawyer. After a brief term of practice in Panama, he removed to Jamestown, entering into law partnership with the late Madison Burnell. In subsequent time, these two lawyers were often arrayed on opposite sides; and the ability with which they waged their contests, would have reflected credit upon any bar.

When in the summer of 1862, the President issued his call for a new levy of troops, Mr. Smith believed it his duty to volunteer; and having received authority, he entered into recruiting a Company for the new Regiment then raising, with all his energy. His Company was filled in less than a week, being the first Company raised for the Regiment. He was popular with his men as a Company commander. After the resignation of Lieut. Col. Redington in January, 1863, being the ranking Captain, he received promotion as Major of the Regiment. Just before this, in an interview with Maj. Gen. Peck, commanding at Suffolk, he made upon the General such an impression of his legal ability, that he immediately ordered him detached from the Regiment, and taking him upon his personal Staff, placed him in the trying and responsible position of Provost Marshal of Suffolk. This position he occupied till after the evacuation of the town, when Gen. Peck's command being broken up, he returned to the Regiment, and with it was sent to Gen. Gilmore's command in the Department of the South. On the voyage he was taken with fever and sent to Hospital. When convalescent he received a furlough to visit his home, and breathe again vigor from Northern air.

On his return to the Regiment, he was detailed on Court Martial and soon after, on the command being ordered to Florida, was made Provost Marshal of Division, on the Staff of Brig. Gen. Vodges; but about a month after, returned to the Regiment, as there was no other field officer to command it.

When the 10th Corps was reorganized in the Army of the James, early in May, Maj. Smith was placed upon the Staff of Gen. Gilmore, as Provost Marshal 10th A. C. This position he asked to be relieved from on the death of Lieut. Col. Carpenter; but was not relieved so as to take command of the Regiment until the 18th of June. He was now promoted to Lieut. Colonel, and recommended for Colonel of the Regiment, after the death of Col. Drake. He was with his command from this period until he fell at Fort Fisher, with the exception of two brief leaves of absence. At the time of the panic of the 9th A. C. at Cemetery Hill, July 30th, he won the praise of Gen. Turner, for his vigorous efforts to arrest the fugitives. At the action

on the 29th October, on the Darbytown road, he was with his command in the hottest of the fight, and won the good opinion of his Brigade Commander.

Before the battle of Fort Fisher, he had a gloomy presentiment that if he went into that battle he should not come out alive. Before the advance was made, he was seen pacing the ground in the rear of his command, evidently sad and abstracted. But when the order to advance was given, with a smile on his face, and cheerful words to his men, he led them on until while yet two hundred yards from the Fort, he fell, pierced through the body by a minie bullet. At this time it was almost certain death to move in any direction; yet Capt. Ticknor, after assisting to cover him in the sand for shelter, ran the gauntlet of bullets and shell to the headquarters of Gen. Terry, who ordered a detachment of men to go for him as soon as it was dark.

Amid the fearful scenes of the hospital at Federal Point, he lingered through two days of mortal agony. His eye brightened when he heard of our victory; and when on the morning of his death he heard the gunboats on the Cape Fear river, and realized all we had gained, he said to his attendant, as the big tears rolled down his cheeks: "It is hard to die now." He died about noon of the 18th, and his remains were immediately forwarded to his home in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, for interment. He leaves behind a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

QUARTER-MASTER FRANKLIN WATERS.

Mr. Waters was born in Milbury, Mass., June 8, 1810. A twin sister still survives him. They were the youngest of a family of eleven children. From his excellent parents he inherited the sturdy virtues, the simple tastes, the habits of industry and achievement, which characterize the best New England society. His early advantages for education and social culture were excellent; but his tastes were for active life rather than professional studies. His father was a manufacturer of fire arms; and his brother is the inventor of a very ingenious machine for fashioning the

bayonet. Mr. Waters had great aptitude for the mechanic arts, but preferred the excitement of more varied business. The most of his life was spent in active business as a trader or manufacturer. In 1852 he emigrated to this County, and settling in Westfield, commenced the manufacture of edged tools, at the same time opening a store for trade.

In 1859 he removed to Michigan, whence he returned after an absence of two years. At the time of the formation of this Regiment, he received authority to recruit a Company, which he did successfully, but resigned his Captaincy, to take the position of Regimental Quarter Master, for which his previous business education well fitted him. In this relation he was careful and accurate, indefatigable in duty, even when sickness would have required him to remain quiet. Col. Drake said of him after his death, "He was the best Quarter Master I ever knew"; and his superior officers in the Q. M. Department held him in highest respect, as a man of ability and uncompromising integrity.

He was taken sick at Folly Island in the month of September, at a time when almost the whole Regiment was suffering from sickness. His disease was an obstinate form of dysentery, which baffled every remedy, and under which he constantly sunk.

Yielding to his earnest request, he was sent on the hospital boat Cosmopolitan, to the General Hospital at Beaufort, S. C. There he lingered two days and died.

His last hours were cheered with Christian kindness, and illumined by the hopes which spring from Christian faith. He was buried in Beaufort, but his remains were subsequently sent home, and now repose in the cemetery at Westfield. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

SURGEON CHARLES E. WASHBURN.

Dr. Washburn was, at the time of the organization of the Regiment, living quietly in the village of Fredonia, engaged in the practice of medicine, having a high repute among medical men, with the confidence and esteem of good people, as a man of pure integrity, ripe learning, interested in all the great questions of the day, and an ardent and active Christian citizen. He was a man of quick impulses, shrinking from any contact with what is rough and gross, of a sensitive delicacy of taste, formed for close rather than any general friendships. Highly domestic in his habits, he was the last man who, for the love of excitement or adventure, would have turned his back upon his home, for the discomforts, toils and perils of army life. His early youth was nurtured amid the scenes of a Christian home, in the village of Homer, County of Cortland, N. Y., where he was born in the year 1816.

From childhood thoughtful and studious, loving books better than play, he easily won distinction in the schools, and entering college at Amherst, Mass., he graduated with the highest honors in the year 1838, and three years later was invited to a tutorship, a position for which his ripe scholarship eminently fitted him. His professional studies were pursued in New York city, under the eye of the most distinguished practitioners of the day, with many of whom he was on terms of the warmest intimacy, and was regarded by them as promising high usefulness in his profession. While in the city he was married to Miss Mariana Reed.

Shortly after, longing for that more genial relationship between a medical practitioner and his patients than a city hospital affords, he moved to Binghamton, and subsequently to Fredonia, in the year 1851.

From the first, comprehending fully and sympathizing in the great issues which he foresaw, from the struggle in which our country was plunged by the slaveholders' rebellion, he felt that he ought to offer his services in his professional capacity. Having at Albany passed a rigid examination, with the high encomium of Surgeon Vanderpool, he was immediately assigned by Gov. Morgan to the

post of Surgeon of the 112th Regiment, then forming. Dr. Washburn took the deepest interest and pride in the Regiment. Indefatigable in his efforts to relieve the suffering, his post was one of great anxiety and toil. He was frequently solicited to accept detail to hospital service, but conscientiously preferred adhering to the Regiment. The exposures and toils incident to the various campaigns in which the Regiment participated, brought upon him at several times, severe sickness. He, however, remained faithful at his post, and only once during his term of service sought relief from care by a brief furlough. Raised, in the last campaign, to Chief Medical Officer of the 2d Division, 10th A. C., on the Staff of Gen. Ames, he was only too indefatigable in attention to duty, giving his personal services, long after he should have sought to be relieved altogether. His fatal sickness was contracted at Wilmington, N. C., from contact with the unfortunate victims of Rebel barbarity brought there; among whom jail fever broke out in its most malignant form. His disease did not, however, develop any alarming symptoms until the march from Wilmington to the Neuse river. Then he attempted by medicine in powerful doses, to arrest it. But on the 19th of March he began to be very sick, and on the 20th, was forced to take an ambulance. The disease increased rapidly in power, and threatened in a few days a speedy and fatal issue. But after the army had fallen back from the crossing of the Neuse to Faison's Station, hopes were entertained of his recovery. These however proved fallacious, and on the 8th of April it became evident that he could not continue long. The army moved from Faisons to co-operate with Sherman in his advance to Raleigh, on the 10th. That morning, as Faisons was to be evacuated, Dr. Washburn was to be sent with all the sick accumulated at the Station to Wilmington. It was believed he would reach Wilmington, and might survive a few days. But while the cars were moving, and near Magnolia Station, the great change came, and this pure and gentle spirit left for a better world.

His religious sympathies were deep and ardent. At all times he manifested the highest interest in the religious welfare of the Regiment, was constant at public and social worship, and assisted in Sabbath School exercises

when, the men being in camp, such could be held. He was also held in highest esteem by all his associates in his professional duties, being considered a most valuable counselor. Those who knew and appreciated him, were bound to him by the strongest ties of attachment. Gen. Ames said of him after his death, that "no one could have passed out of his staff whom he would have missed more;" and, with emphasis, "he was one of the best men I ever knew." Surgeon Mowris, his successor as Chief Medical Officer, thus speaks of him in a memorial written after his death:

"His uniform cheerfulness and sprightliness of manner, his rejection of improper topics, and the ability with which he discussed legitimate ones, rendered his company as desirable as it was profitable. His friendship was peculiar in this, that it gradually matured into an undefinable, delicious sense of nearness, and his society was not only agreeable and even exhilarating, but edifying, preserving and redeeming.

"We cannot contemplate the moral mission of our lamented friend without gaining a more exalted and correct view of the potency of personal influence, and feeling rebuked that we have neglected to cultivate, as we should, those qualities which gave such admirable symmetry to his character."

E. A. Ludwick

Col. 112th Regiment.

STATISTICAL HISTORY

OF THE

112TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONELS.

JEREMIAH CLINTON DRAKE, Westfield, N. Y., promoted from Captain, Co. K, 49th N. Y., Sept. 1862. In command of Brigade, Suffolk, Va., during the siege. In skirmish on Edenton Road, April 25, 1863. In battle at Carrsville, Va., May 16th, 1863. In command of Brigade on return from expedition to South Anna Bridge, from July 2d to July 12th, 1863. In command of Brigade on Folly Island from Jan. 3d to Feb. 10th, 1864. In command of Brigade, Jacksonville, Fla., from Feb. 29th to March 11th. In command of Division from March 11th to April 20th. In command of Brigade from May 5th to June 1st. In action at Walthal Junction on May 8th. In action at Proctor's Creek May 16th. Absent from command twelve days from March 26th, 1863. In action and mortally wounded June 1st, 1864, at Cold Harbor; died June 2d. See Obituary.

JOHN FELLOWS SMITH, Jamestown, N. Y. Promoted from Lieutenant Colonel and mustered Jan. 3d, 1865. In action at storming of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15th, 1865. Mortally wounded and died Jan. 18th. See Obituary.

EPHRAIM A. LUDWICK, Forestville, N. Y. Promoted from Lieut. Colonel and mustered March 30th, 1865. In command at close of service. See previous notice.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

FREDERICK A. REDINGTON, Fredonia, N. Y. Commissioned and mustered Oct. 30th, 1862. On duty at Suffolk, Va. Resigned on account of physical disability, and honorably discharged, Jan. 7th, 1863.

ELIAL FOOTE CARPENTER, Jamestown, N. Y. Promoted from Major and mustered Jan. 11th, 1863. In command of Regiment at Suffolk, during siege. In action Edenton Road and Carrsville. In command of Regiment from July 3d to July 12th, '63. On recruiting service in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., from Dec. 20th, 1863, to April 15th, 1864. In command of Regiment from May 5th to May 16th, 1864. In action May 8th at Walthal Junction. In action at Proctor's Creek, May 16th. Mortally wounded. See History. Died May 18th, at Bermuda Hundred. See Obituary.

JOHN FELLOWS SMITH, Jamestown, N. Y. Promoted from Major, and mustered June 10th, 1864. Took command of Regiment June 19th, 1864. In action at Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, July 30th, 1864. At Darbytown Road, Oct. 27th, 1864. See History. Promoted to Colonel Jan. 4th, 1865. See Colonels.

WILLIAM H. CHADDOCK, Fredonia, N. Y. Received Commission June 10, 1864. Not mustered on acconnt of physical disability. See Captain Co. B.

EPHRAIM A. LUDWICK, Forestville, N. Y. Promoted from Major and mustered Jan. 14th, 1865. Commission dated from Sept. 29th, 1864. In command at Federal Point, Wilmington, and Faison's Station. See Colonel and Major.

ALFRED DUNHAM, Jamestown, N. Y. Promoted from Captain Co. A, and mustered March 10th, 1865. In command of 3d N. Y. Vols., from April 3d to May 20th, 1865. See Captain Co. A. With the Regiment at close of service.

MAJORS.

ELIAL FOOTE CARPENTER, Jamestown, N. Y. Promoted from Lieutenant Co. G, 49th N. Y. Commissioned at organization of Regiment and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 11th, 1863. See Lieutenant Colonel.

JOHN F. SMITH, Jamestown, N. Y. Promoted from Captain Company A, and mustered Jan. 11th, 1863. Detached on Staff of Maj. Gen. Peck commanding at Suffolk, Va., as Provost Marshal, from Feb. 8th to Aug. 1st, 1863. Sick on voyage to Folly Island, sent to Hospital at Hilton Head Aug. 18th, 1863. Leave of absence to Jamestown, Sept. 1863. Assigned to duty as Provost Marshal at Norfolk, Va., by order Maj. Gen. Foster, commanding Dept. Va., Sept. 1863. Relieved and returned to Regiment Dec. 26th, 1863. Provost Marshal and Judge Advocate on Staff of Brig. Gen. Vodges, Jacksonville, Fla., from Feb. 27th to March 30th, 1864. On Staff Maj. Gen. Gilmore, commanding 10th A. C., from May 8th to to June 1864. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and in command from June 20th, 1864. See Lieutenant Colonel.

EPHRAIM A. LUDWICK, Forestville, N. Y. Promoted from Captain Co. K, and mustered Major, from June 12th, 1864. In action at Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, July 30th. In command of Regiment battle of New Market Heights, Sept. 29th, 1864. Wounded, and right arm amputated on field. Absent from Regiment from Sept. 30th, 1864 to Feb. 7th 1865. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. See Lieut. Col.

JOSEPH S. MATTHEWS, Jamestown, N. Y. Promoted from Captain Co. F, and mustered April 10th, 1865. On the Staff of Maj. Gen. Ames commanding 2d Division, 10th A. C. as Provost Marshal, till close of service. See Captain Company F.

ADJUTANTS.

SELDEN E. MARVIN, 1st Lieut., Jamestown, N. Y. Detached on Staff of Acting Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, as A. A. A. G. from Dec. 1st, 1862, to Sept. 1863. Resigned Sept. 1863, to accept promotion as Major and Assistant Paymaster, U. S. A.

SAMUEL P. HEDGES, 1st Lieut., Jamestown, N. Y. Commissioned as Adjutant

May, 1864. Absent from Regiment as prisoner of war till May, 1865. Assigned to duty as Adjutant May 14th, 1865. See 2d Lieut. Co. B.

ACTING ADJUTANTS.

ALFRED DUNHAM, 1st Lieut. Co. A, from Dec. 1, 1862, to Feb. 17, 1863.
ALEXANDER M. LOWRY, 1st Lieut. Co. H, from Feb. 17, 1863, to Aug. 26, 1863.
JOSEPH C. RUSS, 1st Lieut. Co. B, from Aug. 26, 1863, to Dec. 26, 1863.
GURDEN L. PIERCE, 1st Lieut. Co. C, from Dec. 26, 1863, to March 1, 1864.
CLARENCE A. CRANE, 2d Lieut. Co. I, from March 1, 1864, to May 3, 1864.
SAMUEL P. HEDGES, 2d Lieut. Co. B, from May 3, 1864, to May 17, 1864.
CLARENCE A. CRANE, 2d Lieut. Co. I, from May 17, 1864, to June 23, 1864.
SAMUEL G. SHERWIN, 1st Lieut. Co. H, from June 23, 1864, to June 28, 1864.
CLARENCE A. CRANE, 2d Lieut. Co. I, from June 28, 1864, to July 28, 1864.
CHARLES A. KIMBERLY, 2d Lieut. Co. E, from July 28, 1864, to Sept. 29, 1864.
CLARENCE A. CRANE, 1st Lieut Co. I, from Sept. 29, 1864, to Feb. 14, 1865.
PERRY VORCE, 1st Lieut. Co E, from Feb. 14, 1865, to March 10, 1865.
GEORGE H. DIXON, 1st Lieut. Co. C, from March 10, 1865, to May 1, 1865.
SAMUEL C. PITT, 1st Lieut. Co. E, from May 1, 1865, to May 13, 1865.

SURGEON.

CHARLES E. WASHBURN, Fredonia, N. Y. Commissioned and assigned to Regiment at its formation. Chief Medical Officer of Brigade from May 2, 1864, to Dec. 6, 1864. Chief Medical Officer of 2d Division, 10th A. C., from Dec. 6, 1864, to April 10, 1865. Leave of absence granted at Folly Island, S. C., for twenty days from January 15, 1864. Constantly in service till taken sick on the march from Wilmington to the river Neuse, March 20, 1865. Died near Magnolia Station, Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, April 10, 1865. See Obituary.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

EDSON BOYD, Ashville, N. Y. Commissioned and assigned to Regiment at its formation. Sick with Typhoid Fever at Suffolk, Va., April, 1863. Sent to General Hospital, April 14, 1863. Honorably discharged at Annapolis, Md., on account of physical disability, Nov. 9th, 1863.

JEFFRY R. THOMAS, Chautauqua, N. Y. Commissioned and assigned to Regiment at its formation. Resigned on account of physical disability, and honorably discharged at Suffolk, January 11, 1863.

CHARLES MEADE, Buffalo, N. Y. Assigned to Regiment February 6, 1863.—Constantly with the Regiment till close of service.

QUARTER MASTERS.

FRANKLIN WATERS, 1st Lieutenant and R. Q. M., Westfield, N. Y. Resigned Captaincy Co. E, to accept appointment as R. Q. M., Sept. 2, 1862. Absent on leave from June 23d to July 7th, 1863. Taken sick at Folly Island, Sept. 10, 1863. Sent to General Hospital, Beaufort. Died Oct. 3, 1863. See Obituary.

WILLIAM H. SHAW, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., Jamestown, N. Y. Promoted from Q. M. Sergeant, Dec. 5, 1863. Brigade Q. M. from Feb. 27 to April 28, 1864. With the Regiment constantly, throughout its term of service.

CHAPLAIN.

WILLIAM L. HYDE, Dunkirk, N. Y. Commissioned and mustered October 10, 1862. Joined the Regiment October 22, 1862. Leave of absence thirty days from April 15, 1864. With the Regiment throughout its term of service.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT MAJORS.

ALEXANDER M. LOWRY, from organization of Regiment, till promoted 1st Lieut. Co. H, Feb. 17, 1863.

ALROY A. TICKNOR, promoted from 1st Sergeant Co. G, Feb. 17, 1863. Promoted 1st Lieut. Oct. 11, 1864.

B. FRANK BRAZEE, promoted from Sergeant Co. A, Oct. 11, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieut. Co. I, Jan. 5, 1865.

ALGERNON M. GREEN, promoted from 1st Sergeant Co. A, Feb. 13, 1865. Promoted 2d Lieut. Co. E, April 17, 1865.

SYLVANUS A. WRIGHT, promoted from Sergeant Co. C, May 8, 1865. Returned with Regiment.

QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANTS.

WILLIAM H. SHAW, from organization of Regiment, till promoted to R. Q. M., Dec. 5, 1863.

CHAPIN H. MORGAN, promoted from Corporal, Co. A, Dec. 5th, 1863. With Regiment through term of service.

COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

GEORGE F. PARMELEE, from organization of Regiment. Sick at Folly Island, S. C., and here discharged on account of physical disability, Sept. 8, 1863.

WILLIAM A. JUDSON, promoted from Sergeant Co. G. Assigned to duty Sept. 8, 1863. With Regiment constantly till close of service.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

GEORGE COMSTOCK, Jamestown, N. Y. From organization of Regiment.—Honorably discharged on account of physical disability, Jan. 21, 1863.

WILBUR WOOD, Jamestown, N. Y. Promoted from Private, Co. F, March 1, 1863. Sick and sent to General Hospital June 27th, 1863. Honorably discharged on account of disability.

WILLIAM H. MAYNARD, Ellington, N. Y. Promoted from Corporal Co. B, Aug. 9, 1863. Constantly with the Regiment. Detailed to Medical Purveyor's Office, Wilmington, N. C., from March, 1865, to close of service.

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

HIRAM VORCE, Westfield, N. Y. Promoted from Sergeant Co. E, March 23, 1863. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864.

WILLIAM HOYT, Harmony, N. Y. Promoted from 1st Sergeant, Co. D, Sept. 10, 1864. Promoted 2d Lieut. Co. I, March 10, 1865.

SAMUEL C. PITT, Ripley, N. Y. Promoted from Sergeant, Co. E, March 10, 1865. Promoted 1st Lieut. Co. E, April 21, 1865.

IRA MARSH, Fredonia, N. Y. Promoted from Corporal, Co. B, May 8, 1865. Returned with the Regiment.

COMPANY "A."

This Company was recruited by John F. Smith, Esq., of Jamestown, who received the appointment of Captain, in the towns of Ellicott, Carroll, Poland and the south half of Gerry. The first enlistment was on the 25th July, 1862, and the ranks were full August 2d, though many changes occurred after that date. The Company was composed of vigorous and healthy men, having a less percentage of deaths from sickness, than any in the Regiment.

The first Regimental return in the field, October 31st, reports an aggregate of 99 officers and men, several who originally enlisted in this having been transferred to other Companies. The Company received 23 recruits in 1864, and 17 in 1865. It has furnished a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Quarter-Master, and several non-commsssioned Staff, to the Regimeut. Of the original members, 64 were discharged with the Regiment, 9 died of disease, and 10 by the casualties of war.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain John F. Smith, Jamestown, promoted to Major, January 11, 1863. See Field and Staff.

1st Lieutenant Alfred Dunham, Jamestown, Acting Adjutant from December 1, '62 to February 17, '63; promoted Captaiu January 11, '63; absent on recruitiug service from December 21, '63 to May 4, '64: promoted Lieutenant Colonel, March 20, '65. See Field and Staff. Recommended for Colonel at close of service.

2d Lieutenant Henry R. Barrows, Jamestown, promoted 1st Licutenant, January 11, '63; discharged on account of physical disability, January 25, '64.

1st Sergeant Horace F. Allen, Jamestown, promoted 2d Lieutenant November 24, '63; A. D. C. on Staff Brig. Gen. Curtis, June, 1864; detached in Ambulance Corps, August 2, '64, to close of service; promoted 1st Lieutenant July 29, 64; declined muster; rec. for Captain at close of service.

Sergeant Paul C. Haveus, Jamestown, Clerk at Post January 6, '63; returned February, '63; at Divisiou Head Quarters August 18, '63; telegraph office, Morris Islaud, December, '63; detached in Army Telegraphic Corps till close of service.

Sergeant Silas W. Parker, Frewsburg, honorably discharged at Folly Island, by order of the War Department, February 8, '64.

Sergeant Samuel G. Sherwin, Jamestown, promoted to 2d Lieutenant January 11, '63; to 1st Lieuteuant December 28, '63; Acting Adjutant from June 23, '63. Killed while on duty in trenches at Petersburg, Va., June 28, '64.

Sergeant Edwin R. Hunt, Poland, taken sick at Folly Island, S. C., and sent home on sick leave, September 24, '63; honorably discharged by order of the War Departmeut, December 27, '63.

Corporal David J. Clark, Poland, Provost Guard, April 5, '63; in ranks at his own request; sick in hospital from June 18, '63, to September, '63; returned with Regiment.

Corporal Chapin H. Morgan, Jamestown, in Post Quarter Master's office, Suffolk, Va., from February 18, '63; Brigade headquarters, Folly Island,

from August 18, '63, till promoted Q. M. Sergeant December 5, '63; returned with Regiment; rec. for 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. at close of service.

Corporal Irwin Bediant, Ellicott, promoted Sergeant March 9, '64; 1st Sergeant February 9, '65; returned with Regiment.

Corporal Enos C. Hunt, Jamestown, promoted Sergeant, January 20, '63; sick at Folly Island and sent home October 24, '63; died at Jamestown, November 7, '63.

Corporal Charles H. Knapp, Jamestown, promoted Sergeant, February 6, '63; home on furlough April 19, '63; sick in hospital July 8, '63; transferred to V. R. C., 1863.

Corporal John A. Knowles, Jamestown, Clerk in Q. M. Department from October, '62; returned to Regiment; promoted Sergeant January 5, '64; honorably discharged to accept promotion as Captain and A. C. S., April 11, '64.

Corporal Francis E. Pennock, Jamestown, promoted Sergeant, November 2, '63; 1st Sergeant January 5, '64; 1st Lieutenant Company I, February 8, '65; wounded through shoulder in action, September 29, '64. Returned with Regiment.

Corporal Warner Shaw, Jamestown, Clerk at Brigade headquarters, September, 1862; honorably discharged by reason of hemorrhage of lungs, June 5, '63; he died at Jamestown, 1863.

Musician John S. J. Gardiner, Jamestown, returned to ranks at his own request; wounded in battle June 1, '64, through arm; absent in hospital till close of service.

Musician Abner D. Smith, Jamestown, absent in hospital from October 2, '63 to May, '64. Returned with Regiment.

Wagoner James Shaw, Jamestown, absent sick from July 25, '64 to January, '65. Returned with Regiment.

PRIVATES.

Andrew T. Arnold, Carroll, sent to General Hospital, July 22, '63; absent through term of service.

Charles Arthur, Ellicott, in Ambulance Department from August 20, '64. Returned with Regiment.

Charles E. Aikens, Poland, in hospital from February 22, to October, '64. Returned with Regiment.

Joseph G. Abraham, Jamestown, in hospital from July 2, '63 till close of service. On duty.

Lauren Arnold, Frewsburg, killed while on duty in trenches at Petersburg, Va., July 6, '64.

Marvin Arthur, Ellicott, wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, '64; died in hospital at Washington, June 16, '64.

Anson A. Burlin, Jamestown, sick in hospital from July to September, '63; absent on recruiting service from December 21, to May 4, '64; guard at Brigade Headquarters May 25, '64; on duty at Gen. Terry's Headquarters from April, 1865 till close of service.

Andrew Bragg, Carroll, constantly with the Regiment.

B. Frank Brazee, Jamestown, Clerk Post Q. M., June 1, '63; returned July

promoted Corporal October 27, '63 ; Sergeant, November 7, '63 ; Sergeant Major, October 11, '64 ; 2d Lieutenant, January 5, '65 ; 1st Lieutenant, March 9, '65 ; in command Company F, January 13, '65 ; in command Co. I, March 4, '65 ; A. O. O. 10th A. C., April 3, '65 ; returned with Regiment.

Emory Bigelow, Jamestown, deserted at Fort Richmond, N. Y., November 14, '64.

Horace W. Barber, Ellicott, promoted Corporal, June 20, '63 ; on recruiting service from July 24, '63 till April, '64 ; wounded in battle at Cold Harbor and died in hospital at White House, Va., June 8, '64.

Westley Bennet, Carroll, taken sick and sent to hospital October 2, '64 ; died at Jones' Landing, James river, October 26, '64.

William H. Brown, Jamestown, left sick at Jamestown, September 12, '62 ; came to Regiment, February, '63 ; absent sick from August 1, '64 to December, '64.

Charles Caskey, Jamestown, promoted Corporal, January 5, '64 ; absent sick from August 26, '64 to December, '64.

Frank R. Case, Gerry, in hospital from October 23, '63 to July, '64. Taken prisoner in action, September 29, '64 ; was paroled but did not return to Regiment.

Grant Cobb, Gerry, wounded at Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, July 30, '64 ; returned from Hospital, December, '64.

Joel B. Clark, Poland, promoted Corporal March 9, 64 ; wounded in action New Market Heights, September 29, '64 ; returned from hospital, April, '65.

Abraham Danforth, Ellicott, killed in battle at Drury's Bluff, May 16, '64.

Harvey R. Davis, Jamestown, wounded in action May 16, '64 ; transferred to V. R. C.

James Douglas, Jamestown, constantly with Regiment.

Russel H. Deane, Ellington, died of typhoid fever at Camp Suffolk, Va., December 16, '62.

George W. Fox, Jamestown, promoted Corporal, November 1, '63 ; Sergeant August 6, '64 ; wounded in battle September 29, '64 ; returned from hospital December, '64 ; recommended for 2d Lieutenant at close of service.

William Foy, Poland, absent sick from August 7, 64 ; on duty in hospital till close of service.

Oscar F. French, Jamestown, absent sick from August 7, '64 ; on duty at hospital till close of service.

Algernon M. Greene, Jamestown, promoted Corporal January 5, '64 ; Sergeant October 11, '64 ; guard at Brigade Headquarters from May 25 to August, '64 ; Sergeant Major February 5, '65 ; 2d Lieutenant Company E, April 17, '65 ; transferred at close of regimental service to 3d N. Y. V.

Charles L. Gould, Carroll, sent to General Hospital June 24, '63 ; deserted from Hospital.

George W. Gardner, Ellicott, wounded on duty at Petersburg, June 30, severe contusion from shell ; returned from hospital, September and in battle, September 29, wounded through foot ; on duty in hospital till close of service.

De Witt C. Hotchkiss, Poland, promoted Corporal January 5, '65 ; constantly with Regiment.

Elbert L. Harris, Ellicott, promoted Corporal August 20, '64; taken prisoner at New Market Heights, September 29, '64; returned to Regiment at Wilmington, March, '65.

Ethan A. Haskins, Carroll, wounded in battle, October 27; rejoined Company May, '65 ; on guard at Corps Headquarters from May 20.

Charles De Jane, Ellicott, in hospital from January 13, to March, '65 ; returned with Regiment.

Matthias Lenhardt, Jamestown, sick and sent to hospital June 29, '63 ; never returned ; discharged December 9, '64.

Adelbert Moon, Gerry, promoted Corporal March 11, '65 ; with Regiment through service.

Cornelius Moynihan, Jamestown, promoted Corporal April 27, '63 ; Sergeant November 27, '63 ; 2d Lieutenant Company D, January 3, '65 ; with Regiment through service.

James McDermid, Jamestown, with Regiment through service.

John Miller, Jamestown, promoted Corporal October 11, '64; Sergeant, February 9, '65 ; with Regiment through service.

William McElroy, Jamestown, sick in hospital June 23, '64 ; never returned to Regiment.

John Nelson, Poland, absent sick from May 20, '64 ; never returned.

Jason Ordiway, Carroll, wounded in action July 30, '64; wounded through shoulder in action October 27, '64 ; in hospital till close of service.

Henry H. Peck, Ellicott, died of fever at White House, Va., July 3, '63.

Marshall E. Peck, Ellicott, Musician from March 25, '63 ; wounded near Joiner's Ford, Black Water River, June, '63 ; sent to hospital ; discharged for physical disability, July 19, '64.

John A. Peterson, Ellicott, guard at Brigade Headquarters, May 27, '64 to October, '64 ; at Corps Headquarters from April 28, '65 ; returned with the Regiment.

John Peterson, Ellicott, sick in hospital from June 27, '63 to August, '64 ; returned with Regiment.

Theodore Peterson, Ellicott, wounded in action July 30, '64 ; in hospital till close of service.

William Peterson, Ellicott, promoted Corporal January 5, '64 ; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, '64, through arm ; in hospital till close of service.

John R. Reed, Ellicott, sick in hospital August 26, '64; on recovery detailed to hospital duty.

Fredrick Redington, Ellicott, wounded at Drury's Bluff in battle May 16, '64 ; discharged at hospital for physical disability November 12, '64.

John C. Rowland, Ellicott, sick in hospital from May 26 to July, '64 ; sick in hospital from August 2, '64 ; never returned.

William Rolph, Ellicott, constantly with Regiment.

Warren Rice, Ellicott, sick in hospital from June 12, '64 ; rejoined March, '65;

Walter Russel, Poland, sick in hospital from May 3, '64 ; never returned to Regiment.

Charles W. Smith, Jamestown, Company Clerk from September 12, '62 ; at

Post headquarters from February 8, '63; sick in hospital from June 29, '63; Clerk in War Department, Washington, from September 12, '63 till close of service.

Theophilus Sweet, Carroll, wounded in battle in head, September 29, '64; in hospital till close of service.

John Salisbury, Ellicott, on guard at Brigade Headquarters from May 25, '64, till close of service.

Edward Shelters, Ellington, wounded at Drury's Bluff May 16, '64; died in hospital June 10, '64.

Isaac Shaver, Ellicott, promoted Corporal March 11, '65; constantly with the Regiment.

Henry Simmons, Jamestown, sick from November, '62, and discharged by reason of sickness January 12, '63.

George Simpson, Poland, sick at Jacksonville, Fla., March 4, '64; died in hospital March 30, '64.

Harrison Stockwell, Poland, detached in 7th Mass. Light Artillery May 27, '63; with them till close of service.

Lyman H. Stoddard, Carroll, promoted Corporal August 1, '64; taken prisoner August 24, '64; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 13, '65.

Lester A. Simmons, Poland, constantly with the Regiment.

Martin J. Stafford, Ellington, on extra daily duty from September 16, '62; sick from November, '64; rejoined February, '65; sick from March 15, '65; in hospital till close of service.

Michael Sullivan, Jamestown, wounded in battle September 29, '64; rejoined January, '65; with Regiment through service.

William W. Seely, Jamestown, promoted Sergeant January 5, '65; wounded at Fort Fisher January 15, '65; returned from hospital May, '65; returned with Regiment.

Delos Sweet, Gerry, wounded in battle Cold Harbor, June 1, '64, side and arm; discharged from hospital, May 12, '65.

William H. Sears, Carroll, taken prisoner at New Market Heights, September 29, '64; paroled and in hospital till close of service.

Eben B. Thornton, Carroll, in Engineer Corps from January 14, '65.

Elias A. Teft, Poland, detached in 7th Mass. L. A., October 17, '62; rejoined Company March, '65.

Oscar Tracy, Ellicott, promoted Corporal April 27, '63; Sergeant, January 15, '65; wounded January 15, '65, at Fort Fisher, but did not leave the Regiment; recommended, at close of service, for promotion to 2d Lieutenant.

Benj. Vandewerke, Carroll, with Regiment through service.

Hiram Whitney, Carroll, Hospital Nurse during most of term of service.

George R. Warner, Jamestown, in hospital from July 31, '63; transferred to V. R. C. May 17, '64.

James P. Wiltsie, Carroll, in hospital from August 12, '64; rejoined March, '65.

James Wilson, Carroll, in hospital from July 31, '63; rejoined Company March 31, '65.

Joseph Wright, Gerry, constantly with the Regiment; furlough granted from May 8, '65.

Levi E. Woodard, Ellicott, on recruiting service N. Y. State from July 24, '63,

to April '64; wounded in battle October 27, '64; discharged from hospital May 10, '65.

Martin Woodard, Ellicott, constantly with the Regiment.

Robert Warner, Carroll, promoted Corporal March 9, '64; wounded September 29, '64; in hospital till close of service.

Jesse Warr, Jamestown, sick in hospital from May 27, '64; discharged from hospital September, '64.

RECRUITS.

RECEIVED MARCH 6, 1864.

Nicholas Blumefield, Jamestown.
John Cronan, "
Thomas Carey, "
William H. Clarke, Ellicott,
Willard Case, Poland,
Michael Dolan, Jamestown,
Lewis H. Grannis, Cold Spring,
John Jones, Jamestown,
Charles Jackson, St. Catharines, Ca.
Samuel L. Staples, Carroll, killed in battle Cold Harbor, June 1, '64,
George Shelters, Jr., Ellington,
James Williams, Randolph, taken prisoner August 25, '64; released September, '64.

RECEIVED MARCH 27, 1864.

Thomas Brown, Jamestown, taken prisoner August 25, '64; died in prison.
Charles H. Hill, Carroll,
Albert A. Martin, Carroll,
John Van Deusen, Ellery,
Samuel Wilson, Carroll.

RECEIVED, PETERSBURG, VA., SEPTEMBER 4, 1864.

Delos Robbins, Carroll, wounded September 29, '64.
Orlando Robbins, Carroll,
Charles W. West, Carroll, killed in battle, September 29, '64,
Martin B. Stone, Carroll,
William E. Martin, Carroll, wounded September 29, '64.
Aaron Hill, joined October 1st, killed January 15, '65.

RECEIVED AT FAISON'S STATION, MARCH 28, 1865.

Webster Bander, New York City,
Andrew Clare, "
J. Dunnovan, Ireland,
Woodley Denton, England,
George De Forest, "
Millard Flood, Ireland,
Charles Grath, Canada,
James Holdin, Ireland,
Peter Rice, Canada,
John Rice, Canada,
Nicholas Sweeny, "
Exile Shepard, "
S. J. Wilson, New York,
J. C. Wilson, "
S. Lyon, Kiantone,
E. Crowell, Canada,
A. Turner, "

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

Captain Geo. H. Dixon,
1st Lieutenant B. F. Brazee,
2d Lieutenant H. F. Allen,
Sergeant Irwin Bediant,
" Geo. W. Fox,
" Wm. W. Seely,
" Oscar Tracy,
" John Miller,
Corporal Charles Caskey,
" Joel B. Clark,
" Robert Warner,
" Elbert L. Harris,
" Dewitt C. Hotchkiss,
" Isaac Shavers,
" Adelbert L. Moon.

COMPANY "B."

This Company was originally recruited in the towns of Pomfret, Stockton, Charlotte and north half of Gerry. On the 7th of August, Captain Chaddock started for Jamestown with 50 recruits from Pomfret, the other towns contributing their full quota, and making the number 110. It was mustered as Co. B, though its claim to the second place was contested by Captain Scott, of Company C. At the time of the first field return, October 31, 1862, it reported an aggregate of 100 officers and men. Of this number 61 were discharged with the Regiment, 24 had died of disease, 7 by the casualties of battle. The Company received during its history 36 recruits. Captain Chaddock, whose reputation as an officer was high, received a commission as Major after the death of Lieut. Col. Carpenter, and Lieutenant Colonel after the death of Col. Drake; but unfortunately he was disabled by his horse falling, on the march to Bermuda Hundred, May 27, '64, and though he struggled hard to continue with the Regiment, he was obliged to yield to disease, and after a long and painful illness was honorably discharged the service.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain William H. Chaddock, Fredonia, absent sick from September 1, '63 to January 20, '64; injured by fall of horse, May 27, '64; in command of Regiment at Drury's Bluff after fall of Col. Carpenter till June 1st; left on account of injuries June 2d, '64; promoted Major and Lieutenant Colonel, not mustered; honorably discharged, November 25, '64.

1st Lieutenant Jedediah H. Maynard, Sinclairville, honorably discharged on account of physical disability, May 28, '63, Suffolk, Va.

2d Lieutenant Joseph C. Russ, Stockton, promoted 1st Lieutenant April 28, '63; Captain Company G, July 26, '64; at home on short leave of absence twice during term of service; at close of Regimental service assigned to 3d New York Vols., and there recommended for promotion as Lieutenant Colonel.

Sergeant Hiram P. Thompson, Dunkirk, promoted 2d Lieutenant April 28, '63; transferred to 1st U. S. C. T. July 30, '63.

Sergeant Stedman J. Wheeler, Fredonia, detailed Sergeant Provost Guard from January 3 to August 4, '63; detailed in Ambulance Corps, September 3, '64; returned with Regiment.

Sergeant Samuel P. Hedges, Jamestown, promoted 1st Sergeant April 28, '63; 2d Lieutenant August 1, '63; A. D. C. Staff Col. Drake, Jacksonville, Fla., March, 64; A. Adjutant May 4, '64; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, May 16, '64. See History. Returned, Wilmington, February 27, '65; commissioned and mustered 1st Lieutenant; commissioned Captain, not mustered; returned with Regiment.

Sergeant John R. Kinsman, Ellington, sick and sent to Hospital July 6, '63; transferred to V. R. C. August 4, '63.

Sergeant Julius W. Pickett, Stockton, promoted 1st Sergeant August 1, '63; sick at Beaufort, S. C., December 26, '63; rejoined Company July, '64;

sick in hospital from September 29, '64 to December, '64; promoted 2d Lieutenant Company C, March 28, '65.

Corporal John A. Gilbert, Fredonia, detailed in printing office, Suffolk, from February 3, '63 to May, '63; promoted Sergeant June 24, '63; sick at Folly Island, discharged and sent North November 10, '63; died at Fredonia.

Corporal Manhattan Pickett, Charlotte, Provost Guard September, '62; promoted Sergeant Augnst 4, '63; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 2, '64; never returned to Regiment.

Corporal Stukely E. Smith, Stockton, promoted Sergeant, August 1, '63; on recruiting service from December 21, '63; rejoined May 4, '64; wounded September 29, '64, at New Market Heights, through breast and shoulder; returned from hospital, November, '64; promoted 1st Sergeant April 9, '65; recommended at close of service for promotion as 1st Lieutenant.

Corporal Theron Reed, Laona, sick at Suffolk, of typhoid fever; died November 29, '62.

Corporal William H. Maynard, Ellington, in Hospital Steward's office from November 27, '62; promoted to Hospital Steward August 9, '63; see non-commissioned Staff; recommended for Assistant Surgeon at close of service.

Corporal George A. Clarke, Charlotte, sent to Hospital June 23, '64; on duty in hospital, at Hampton, Va., till close of service.

Corporal Walter J. Hart, Fredonia, in printing office, Suffolk, December 29, '62; rejoined February, '63; sick on Folly Island; mortally wounded in battle October 29, '64; died October 30, in Field Hospital.

Corporal William C. Chamberlain, Brocton, died in hospital, Suffolk, Va., of typhoid fever, November 23, '62.

Musician John S. Edgar, Stockton, sick in hospital July 6, '63; with the Regiment till taken sick on march from Wilmington, March 19; died at Faison's Station, April 1, '65.

Musician Crosby G. Sweet, Fredonia, taken sick at Suffolk, and sent home February 17, '63; discharged at Washington, March 31, '62, on account of defective eye-sight.

Wagoner William Elliott, Stockton, Ambulance Corps, February 17, '63; rejoined June, '63; sick on Folly Island; discharged on account of physical disability, September 19, '63.

PRIVATES.

James Alverson, Charlotte, died in hospital, Portsmouth, Va., July 12, '63.

Daniel Barhite, Ellington, in hospital at Folly Island, September 30, '63; discharged on account of sickness, November 16, '63; died at home.

William A. Barhite, Ellington, detailed as musician, '63; absent sick from August 19, '64 to March, '65.

Alvah C. Bates, Ellington, on detached service Brigade Headquarters from October 20, '63 to close of service.

James H. Bellows, Charlotte, in hospital July 6, '63; rejoined September, '63; hospital, May 27, '64; rejoined January, '65.

Hiram P. Bellows, Charlotte, detailed musician, January 22, '64; Ambulance Corps from September 27, '64 to close of service.

Henry A. Benjamin, Pomfret, died suddenly in camp, Folly Island, September 14, '63.

Emory Bentley, Ellington, absent sick from December 28, '63 to May, '64; at Division Headquarters, January 13, '65.

Jerome Bentley, Ellington, on duty Q. M. Department from November 25, '62 to March 13, '63; in Light Battery, September 24; Q. M. Department, January 20, '65.

Simon Bigelow, Ellington, absent sick from November 14, '63 to May, '64; taken prisoner at New Market Heights, September 29, '64; died in rebel prison, Salisbury, N. C., December 10, '64.

Albert C. Bond, Fredonia, wounded through thigh Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined Company February 4, '65; wounded through neck on advance toward Wilmington, February 11, '65; absent since.

Andrew J. Brewer, Charlotte, in Q. M. Dep't from September 8, '64 to February '65; in Q. M. Department from April 4, '65.

Milford Buttles, Pomfret, absent sick from June 28, '64 to January, '65.

James A. Cady, Charlotte, promoted Corporal June 24, '63; on recruiting service from October 25, '64.

James Champlin, Ellington, hospital from August 24, '64, to October, 64.

William H. Clapp, Pomfret, promoted Corporal February 8, '65.

Norman S. Cook, Corry, Pa., sick at Folly Island and sent North, September 24, '63; died on board Steamer Arago; buried in ocean.

Levant Darby, Pomfret, promoted Corporal November 1, '64; Sergeant April 9, '65.

Burnett W. Davidson, Charlotte, sent to General Hospital July 6, '63; transferred V. R. C. September 30, '63.

James H. Davoe, Ellington, sent to General Hospital, July 30, '63; discharged May 27, '64.

George Dolan, Dunkirk, on duty constantly through term of service.

Orlando P. Eaton, Laona, promoted Corporal December 6, '62; in General Hospital, July 6, '63; promoted Sergeant, November 11, '63; injured by sunstroke on march from Petersburg to Bermuda, July 31, '64; sent to hospital and discharged January 3, '65.

Egbert W. Felton, Pomfret, wounded New Market Heights, September 29, '64, in forehead; rejoined November 26; detached Q. M. Department, November 26, '64.

George W. Fisher, Charlotte, promoted Corporal, April 9, '65; on duty constantly.

Charles E. Fiske, Ellington, taken prisoner in action, at New Market Heights, September 29, '64; died in Rebel prison, Salisbury, N. C.

John Gardiner, Pomfret, absent sick from July 30, '63 to March, '64; detailed musician, March 31, '64.

Henry K. Gawn, Pomfret, wounded June 2, '64, Cold Harbor; rejoined December, '64.

George Giffen, Charlotte, taken prisoner at New Market Heights, September 29, '64; died in rebel prison, Salisbury, N. C.

Roswell W. Graves, Charlotte, absent sick from July 30 to September, '63;

promoted Corporal June 4, '64 ; sick in hospital September 22, '64; sent home on sick leave; died December 7, '64.

Austin Gribbling, Pomfret, detached in the 7th Massachusetts Battery, October 25, '62; through serviee.

Harvey B. Grover, Pomfret, wounded in battle, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined September, '64; wounded September 29, New Market Heights; rejoined November 16, '64.

Benjamin S. Haight, Stockton, absent sick from February 3, to March, '64; wounded at Proctor's Creek, May 16, '64 ; rejoined January 1, '65.

George W. P. Hamilton, Ellington, absent sick from July 31, '64 to January '65 ; absent sick from March 15, '65.

William S. Hart, Fredonia, sick at Suffolk, and sent North March 17, '63; discharged service May 27 ; died at Fredonia.

Amasa Hemminger, Charlotte, wounded through leg in battle at Darbytown Road, October 27, '64 ; rejoined May 14, '65.

Henry F. Holdridge, Charlotte, promoted Corporal December 16, '62 ; absent sick from July 30, '63 to September, '63; promoted Sergeant April 9, '65.

James Jackson, Pomfret, constantly with Regiment; promoted Corporal April 6, '65.

Hugh O. Jones, Sinclearville, sick at Suffolk ; died of dysentery, November 14, '62.

Edward Kelly, Fredonia, promoted Corporal December 16, '62 ; discharged June 4, '62; disease of heart.

Willis Kilburn, Charlotte, absent sick from July 1, to September, '63; from May 3 to August, '64; from January 26, '65 till close of service.

Robert Kilburn, Promfret, absent sick from June 2 to October, '64; from December 15, '64 till close of serviec.

Leland A. Kirk, Charlotte, sick at Folly Island and discharged November 10, '63 ; died at home, of chronic diarrhea.

Platt A. Lathrop, Pomfret, sick in General Hospital from July 30, '63 ; discharged April 25, '64.

Charles J. Low, Fredonia, promoted Corporal June 24, '63; sent to hospital July 30, '63 ; transferred V. R. C., December 25, '63.

Theodore Lynde, Pomfret, detached in 7th Mass. Battery October 25, '62, through term of service.

Ira Marsh, Fredonia, wounded in battle through side, New Market Heights, September 29, '64 ; rejoined January, '65 ; promoted Corporal February 13, '65 ; Ordnance Sergeant May 8, '65. See non-commissioned Staff; recommended at close of service for promotion as 2d Lieutenant.

Albert Morrison, Pomfret, detached in 7th Mass. Battery October 25, '62, through term of service.

Joseph Moss, Fredonia, absent sick from July 5, '63 to October '63 ; recruiting service from December 25, '63 to May 4, '64; promoted Corporal March 9, '64 ; absent sick from August 1, '64, till close of service.

Napoleon B. Munger, Stockton, detailed in Ambulance Corps from September 10, '64.

Charles Page, Pomfret, promoted Corporal November 11, '63 ; Sergeant, February 7, '65 ; constantly with Regiment.

Milton E. Phillips, Laona, sick at Suffolk from October, '62 to January, '63; sick and died at Jacksonville, Fla., of Diptheria, April 5, '64.

Morgan Phillips, Dunkirk, absent sick from July to September, '63; absent sick from May 14, '64 to June, '65.

Lorenzo Phillips, Dunkirk, absent sick from July 6 to October, '63; from July 15, '64 to March, '65.

John K. Post, Pomfret, absent sick from July 30 to September, '63; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64, leg amputated; died in hospital, Washington, D. C., June 21, '64.

Davis O. Putnam, Fredonia, absent sick from March 17 to July, '64; taken prisoner at New Market Heights, September 29, '64; exchanged at Lawrence, S. C., December 14, '64; rejoined Company May 7, '65.

Delos Ramsdell, Laona, wounded near Petersburg, July 3, '64; absent till close of service.

Lawrence W. Rolph, Stockton, sick at Folly Island, sent to General Hospital October 21, '63; died at Beaufort, S. C., chronic diarrhea.

Squire H. Shaw, Ellington, promoted Corporal November 1, '63; wounded in battle, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64, through breast, and died June 3d in Field Hospital.

J. Wesley Shaw, Ellington, sick at Hilton Head from December 28, '63 to June '64. Killed in battle at Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, July 30, '64.

George Sinclear, Sinclearville, on recruiting service from July 24, '63 to April, 64. On duty Headquarters 2d Division, 10th A. C., from March 6, '65.

Franklin A. Smith, Pomfret, on duty constantly through service; detailed in Q. M. Dep't, April 3, '65.

Wallace E. Sprague, Laona, detailed in Q. M. Department from May 4, '64.

Eber W. Starr, Pomfret, detached in 7th Mass. Battery, October 25, '62; died in service, date unknown.

Wm. W. Story, Fredonia, wounded in battle, Cemetery Hill, July 30, '64; died of wounds, in hospital, October 28, '64.

Warren Stowell, Charlotte, absent sick from July 30 to October, '63; on duty Brigade Headquarters, from March 1 to June 20, '64; absent sick from June 23, to December, '64; in Ambulance Corps from April 9, '65.

Henry W. Smith, Stockton, died of fever at Suffolk, Va., October 21, '62.

Byron A. Straight, Pomfret, constantly with Regiment.

Walter Strong, Gerry, promoted Corporal, November 27, '63; wounded at Proctor's Creek, May 16, '64, through leg; absent in hospital, till close of service.

Sidney P. Stewart, Charlotte, wounded through leg, September 29, '64, at New Market Heights; in hospital, discharged, April 26, '65.

Edward J. Thompson, Charlotte, constantly on duty through service.

Ira Thompson, Fredonia, absent sick from July 30 to September, '63; on duty through service.

Mason C. Thompson, Pomfret, wounded through arm at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined December, '64; died of fever near Fort Fisher, February 23, '65.

Jason J. Tillyou, Charlotte, absent sick from July 30 to September, '63; on duty through service.

Keyes Tracy, Stockton, sick at Folly Island and absent on sick leave from September 24, '63 to January, '64.

Edward Tuttle, Laona, in hospital Department from November 28 '62 to March, '63; Ambulance Corps from March 17, '63 to July, '63; Hospital Department, August 22, '63, to March, '64; rejoined Regiment.

Jacob Vader, Ellington, wounded at Proctor's Creek, May 16, '64; rejoined October, '64; promoted Corporal April 6, '65.

Richard E. Waller, Fredonia, absent sick from July 30, to September, '63; from May 27 to July, '64; taken prisoner while on duty, Cox's Bridge, N. C., March 23, '65; released; in hospital till close of service.

George Weatherwax, Fredonia, detailed musician from Nov. 15, '63; furlough granted May 8, '65.

Aldo D. Weatherwax, Fredonia, died of typhoid fever, Folly Island, October 24, '63.

George Westley, Ellington, wounded in battle, October 27, '63, Darbytown Road, through head; died that day in Field Hospital.

William N. Wildey, Ellington, absent sick from July 30 to September, '63; from June 12 to October, '64; from January 24, '65; promoted Corporal November 1, '64; in ranks April 4, '65; Ambulance Corps, April 21, '65.

Albert M. Wightman, Dunkirk, absent sick at Beaufort, S. C., from February 23, '64; discharged from Hospital, May 13, '65.

RECRUITS.

RECEIVED MARCH, 1864.

Samuel C. Morse, Hanover,

Chapin H. Martin, Russelburg, Pa., wounded severely through leg, in battle Darbytown Road, October 27, '64; in hospital through service.

John W. Palmeter, Perry, wounded severely through thigh at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died at Washington, D. C., June 20, '64.

Thomas Ward, Dunkirk,

Henry B. Taylor, August 17, '64, discharged to accept promotion as Hospital Steward, U. S. A.

Julius M. Shaw, May 8, '64,

William Heaton, May 8, '64, wounded through face at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, OCTOBER 18.

A. Dalrymple,

David McIntosh,

Andrew A. Sprague,

Henry Tracy, Clerk at Division Hd. Qrs. through service.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, JANUARY 3, 1865.

Robert Anderson,

L. Neuberg,

M. Deych,

James Briggs,

Jacob Walder,

James Moore,

Henry Codie,

John Kurtz,

Bernard McGee,

John Curtis.

AT FAISON'S STATION, MARCH 28, 1865.

W. C. Hawley,
Jarvis G. Haley,
J. Hitching,
R. Hardy,
Antony Hymen,
Jacob Knaek,
William Lyons,
Thomas Mesenda,
Isaac M. Manning,
Adley Niekerson,
Andrew Norwood,
Joseph Petrig,
Hanford L. Plumb,
Josiah Patmond,
Frank VanDemark.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

Captain Alroy A. Tieknor,
1st Lieutenant
2d Lieutenant Benj. Whipple, transferred to 3d N. Y. V., afterwards A. A. A. G. on Brigade Staff.
Sergeant Stukely E. Smith,
" Stedman J. Wheeler,
" Charles Page,
" Henry F. Holdridge,
Sergeant Levant H. Darby,
Corporal James A. Cady,
" William H. Clapp,
" Ira R. Marsh,
" J. K. P. Jackson,
" Jacob Vader,
" Ira Thompson,
" Jason J. Telyou,
" George W. Fisher.

COMPANY "C."

This Company was originally recruited by Capt. N. S. Scott, in the towns of Hanover, Villenova, Cherry Creek and Arkwright. Capt. Scott commeneed his canvass for the Company July 23. The 4th of August the Company was full, and on the 12th, he went with them to Jamestown, having 108 men. A lawyer by profession, Capt. Scott left a luerative practice in Forestville to accept his position in the Regiment. His powers of endurance were overtaxed on the severe march up and down the Peninsula of Virginia in July, '63, and seeds of disease sown, which began to develop soon after the Regiment returned to the defenses of Portsmouth. He was sent to the County on recruiting service July 24th, and was taken down with serious illness, from which he did not recover for more than a year. Meanwhile, in February, '64, he returned to the Regiment in the Department of the South, hoping in that mild climate his system might regain its healthy tone. His hopes were disappointed, and with regret he was compelled to resign his position and retire from the service, May 27, '64. The Company aggregate, October 31, 1862, was 99, one month before, 111, several having been transferred to other Companies. The 1st Lieutenant of this Company, Gurdon L. Pieree, was one of the most promising young officers in the Regiment. Col. Drake, on assuming command of Brigade, took him upon his Staff as Acting Assistant Adjutant General. At the battle of Cold Harbor, he was last seen in advance of the line, beekoning on the men who were storming the enemy's works. When and how he fell is not known. A Captain of the 48th N. Y. V. reports finding his body at night and burying it. The 1st Sergeant of this Company,

George Watson, was the first man of the Regiment killed in battle. He was, before enlisting, a student in Hamilton College, of fine abilities and great personal worth. The 2d Lieutenant was constantly on duty through three years of service, and passing through the grades of promotion, returned as Captain of Company D. 18 men of this Company died of disease, 17 by casualties of battle, 41 were discharged with the Regiment, 60 recruits received at various times.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain Nahum S. Scott, Forestville, absent on recruiting service from July 24, '63 to February 17, '64; resigned and honorably discharged the service, May 27, '64.

1st Lieutenant Gurdon L. Pierce, Villenova, absent sick from June 27, '63, to November, '63; Acting Adjutant from December 16, '63 to March 1, '64; in command Company C to May 4, '64; A. A. A. G., Staff of Col. Drake, commanding Brigade, from May 4, '64; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

2d Lieutenant George S. Talcott, Silver Creek, promoted 1st Lieutenant, June 21, '64; Captain Company D, October 12, '64; on recruiting service from December 21, '63 to May 4, '64; in command of Company G, from July, '64 to February, '65; Company D from February 28, '65.

Sergeant George A. Watson, Hanover, killed in battle at Deserted Farms, near Suffolk, Va., December 31, '62.

Sergeant Charles T. Reed, Cherry Creek, promoted to 1st Sergeant February 4, '63; Sergeant July 26, 64; sick from February, '64; sent to Hospital, May 31, '64; discharged December 5, '64.

Sergeant Charles E. Archibald, Hanover, sent to hospital sick, July 26, '63; discharged from hospital December 5, '64.

Sergeant Wayne Billings, Cherry Creek, absent on sick leave from February 2, '63; discharged July 10, '63.

Sergeant Hiram P. Cornell, Villenova, absent sick from July 31 to September, '63; promoted 1st Sergeant July 26, '64; absent sick since August 13, '64; on duty in Hospital, Hampton, Va.

Corporal John H. Wheeler, Cherry Creek, promoted Sergeant, February 4, '63; on recruiting service from July 23, '63, to April 29, '64; promoted 1st Sergeant May 2, '65; recommended at close of service for 2d Lieutenant.

Corporal Charles W. Mount, Cherry Creek, sick at Folly Island, sent to hospital, Beaufort, S. C., October 1, '63; transferred V. R. C. May 31, '64.

Corporal James H. Bullock, Cherry Creek, sick at Folly Island and discharged December 9, '63.

Corporal Samuel A. Ferrin, Cherry Creek, promoted Sergeant September 24, '63; absent sick from December 28, '63 to June, '64; wounded severely through thigh, in battle, New Market Heights, September 29, '64; discharged May 19, '65.

Corporal Sylvanus A. Wright, Villenova, promoted Sergeant, May 26, '63; absent sick from June 29 to August, '63; from November 10, '63 to March, '64; from August 1 to September, '64; promoted 1st Sergeant April 7,

'65; Sergeant Major, May 8, '65; see non-commissioned Staff; recommended at close of service for 1st Lieutenant.

Corporal Charles H. Barhite, Hanover, died of dysentery, at Suffolk, October 30, '62.

Corporal John E. White, Hanover, sent North on sick leave from Folly Island, December 12, '63; in hospital, Rochester, N. Y., February 12, '64; on recovery detailed to duty there till close of service.

Corporal Avery A. Houck, Villenova, promoted Sergeant February 13, '65; constantly with Regiment.

Musician Orlando F. Johnson, Villenova, absent sick from May 7, '63; discharged from hospital August 31, '63.

Musician Andrew Hulett, Hanover, absent sick from December 28, '63 to March, '64.

Wagoner John H. Scott, Villenova, sick at Folly Island, sent to Beaufort, S. C.; died on hospital boat October 22, '63.

PRIVATES.

Simeon L. Allen, Villenova, promoted Corporal February 4, '63; received furlough of honor, Dep't South, October 23, '63; killed in battle Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Gideon S. Bannister, Cherry Creek, sick in Chesapeake General Hospital, February 10, '63; transferred V. R. C., September 15, '63.

Joseph Barna, Villenova, killed in battle at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Seth A. Bersee, Hanover, absent sick from July 20, '63 to September, '63; absent sick from May 27, '64 to August 27, '64; detailed in Commissary Department from January 24, '65.

Charles E. Blydenburg, Villenova, promoted Corporal, February 13, '65; Sergeant, May 19, '65.

Sumner Boss, Hanover, died at Folly Island, September 2, '63.

Abel D. Brooks, Hanover, absent sick from June 2, '63 to January, '64; absent sick from May 3, '64; on duty at Chesapeake General Hospital till close of service.

Oscar Brown, Cherry Creek, on duty in hospital from September 29, '62; on daily duty at Headquarters from April 4, '63 to April, '65.

Franklin Bullock, Cherry Creek, on duty constantly till killed in battle Darbytown Road, October 27, '64.

Curtis L. Bumpus, Hanover, on extra daily duty through most of service.

Thomas G. Buton, Hanover, absent sick from July 26, '63; transferred V. R. C. August 18, '63.

George P. Blanding, Hanover, constantly on duty; furlough granted May 8, '65.

Bristol Carrington, Hanover, absent sick, Portsmouth, Va., from July 30, '63; rejoined Company April, '65; promoted Corporal May 1, '65.

William A. Case, Arkwright, absent sick from May 7, '63; transferred to V. R. C., April 10, '64.

George W. Chase, Villenova, promoted Corporal February 16, '64; Sergeant, May 1, '65.

Uriah Chapman, Hanover, absent sick from June 24, '63 to September, '64.

Walter A. Coonrod, Hanover, killed in battle, October 27, '64.

Nathan L. Cooper, Villenova, promoted Corporal, September 24, '63; absent

sick from May 2, '64 to July, '64; wounded through leg, in battle New Market Heights, September 29, '64; absent since.

Emory Cranston, Hanover, absent sick from July 30, '63; transferred V. R. C. March 31, '64.

George W. Cranston, Hanover, absent on sick leave, January 14, '63; discharged at Elmira, N. Y., physical disability, April 19, '64.

David S. Crowell, Hanover, absent sick from July 30 to September, '63; killed in battle Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Orton Crowell, Villenova, constantly with Regiment through service.

John Devine, Hanover, sick at Folly Island and discharged service, November 10, '63.

Samuel H. Dennison, Hanover, discharged at Suffolk, Va., February 14, '65, chronic dysentery.

John Essex, Jr., Cherry Creek, absent sick from February 10 till discharged at hospital, August 2, '63.

Elisha A. Farnam, Cold Spring, constantly on duty through service.

Thomas W. Frink, Hanover, absent sick from October 2, '63; died at Beaufort, S. C., November 3, '63, chronic diarrhea.

Judson Gage, Hanover, severely wounded through leg, in battle New Market Heights, September 29, '64; absent since.

Malcom W. Gage, Hanover, died at camp, Suffolk, Va., December 14, '62; typhoid fever.

Philo S. Goodsell, Hanover, absent sick from February 10, '63; transferred V. R. C. September 15, '63.

Franklin Harrington, Hanover, killed near Proctor's Creek, in action, May 16, '64.

Devillo Heminger, Villenova, absent sick July 30, '63; on duty in Chesapeake General Hospital through service.

Michael Higgins, Hanover, absent sick from June 24, '63; transferred V. R. C., September 30, '63.

Willard King, Cherry Creek, promoted Corporal, February 15, '64; wounded in battle Darbytown Road, October 27, '64, in forehead; sent home on furlough; died November 13, '64.

Warren J. Kingsland, Arkwright, severely wounded in breast at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; absent since on duty in hospital after recovery.

Isaac N. Knight, Hanover, detached in 7th Mass. Battery, May 27, '63; rejoined June 25, '65.

Ira A. Knowlton, Jamestown, died at Suffolk, Va., October 13, '62, typhoid fever.

Leroy Lord, Hanover, sick in hospital since September 30, '63; transferred V. R. C. January 9, '65.

John Luckman, Hanover, constantly with Regiment.

Joseph Luckman, Hanover, absent sick from July 4 to October, '63; wounded while on duty near Petersburg, July 2, '64; rejoined December, '64.

William Lynch, Hanover, absent sick from June 24, '63; transferred V. R. C. March 31, '64.

Henry Mann, Hanover, sick from June 27 to September, '63; sent to hospital April 22, '64; died while at home on furlough, June 14, '64.

Philip McEvoy, Hanover, promoted Corporal June 14, '64; on recruiting service from December 21, '63 to May 4, '64; clerk at Brigade Headquarters from May 22 to June 13, '64; killed while on duty near Petersburg, June 30, '64.

Samuel S. McKee, Hanover, died at Folly Island of typhoid fever, October 17, '63.

Barton Merritt, Hanover, died at Folly Island of typhoid fever, December 17, '63.

John W. Miller, Hanover, promoted Corporal May 29, '63; absent sick since June 23, '64.

David Mills, Hanover, in hospital, Beaufort, S. C., December 23, '63; died January 3, '64.

John M. Myers, Jamestown, taken prisoner on picket line, Bermuda Hundred, August 25, '64; died in prison, Salisbury, N. C., December 5, '64.

Oliver C. Myers, Cherry Creek, absent sick from June 24, '63 to August 4, '63; taken prisoner at Bermuda Hundred, August 25, '64; paroled March 30, '65; at hospital till close of service.

Philetus Messenger, Jamestown, detailed in 7th Mass. Battery, October 23, '62; rejoined Company, February 27, '63; absent sick since April 11, '65.

Perry W. Nevins, Hanover, promoted Corporal July 26, '64; Sergeant, April 7, '65; wounded in battle Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined July, '64; wounded in knee, New Market Heights, September 29, '64; rejoined Company, November, '64.

Myron L. Palmer, Hanover, absent sick from February 10, '63; discharged October 4, '63.

John G. Paschke, Hanover, wounded through arm in battle, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined, September, '64; promoted Corporal, April 7, '65.

Loren E. Pattison, Dunkirk, constantly with Regiment through service.

Fredrick D. Phillips, Hanover, absent sick from July, '63 to October, '63.

Henry H. Pierce, Hanover, absent sick from November 10, '63 to August, '64; detailed as Hospital Atttendant at Wilmington, N. C., March 4, '65; taken sick with fever and died April 8, '65.

Smith D. Pope, Hanover, sick at Suffolk and discharged by reason of chronic bronchitis.

J. Munroe Potter, Hanover, promoted Corporal November 11, '62; killed in battle at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Newell B. Richardson, Cherry Creek, wounded in hand June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; rejoined August 28, '64.

Newman Sagers, Sheridan, constantly with Regiment; promoted Corporal April 7, '65.

Fred B. Scott, Hanover, died of fever, Folly Island, S. C., February 14, '63.

William Sharp, Villenova, Hospital Nurse from December 1, '62; died at Folly Island, January 19, '64.

Allen M. Shepard, Villenova, absent sick October 18, '62; discharged service, January 12, '63.

Almon Sloan, Hanover, wounded in face and arm at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined September, '64.

Lewis Seofield, Hanover, wounded through thigh at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died of wounds, Washington, D. C., July 2, '64.

Gideon W. Smith, wounded in thigh, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; promoted Corporal, July 26, '64; absent since June 1, '64.

John Smith, Hanover, wounded at Cemetery Hill, July 30, '64; killed in battle, September 29, '64.

Warren Smith, Hanover, slightly wounded, June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; constantly with Regiment.

Charles Stafford, Forestville, absent sick from July 31 to September, '63; absent sick from May 23, '64.

James Stafford, Forestville, absent sick from July 31, to September, '63; wounded in battle, Darbytown Road, October 27, '64; died November 25, '64, at Hampton, Va.

George E. Squires, Villenova, died at Suffolk, Va., February 26, '63, typhoid fever.

William W. Tuttle, Arkwright, in hospital October 21, '63; absent sick since May 25, '65.

William H. Van Gasbeck, Hanover, absent sick since May 3, '64.

Darius Van Vliet, Hanover, sent from Folly Island, sick; died in hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., chronic diarrhea.

James G. Walrod, Hanover, died in hospital, Beaufort, S. C., October 27, '63, diarrhea.

William A. Ward, Arkwright, severely wounded on duty near Petersburg, September 13, '64; absent since.

Charles O. Warner, Villenova, absent sick July 30 to September, '63; in Drum Corps from December 19, '63 to March 22, '64; wounded through thigh, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged October 17, '64.

Robert J. Waterman, Hanover, Ambulance Corps, May 1, '63; transferred V. R. C. August 17, '63.

Albert A. Weaver, Hanover, absent sick from July 30, '63, to August 28, '64; killed in battle New Market Heights, September 29, '64.

Harvey Wheeler, Hanover, constantly with Regiment.

John R. Wickham, Hanover, absent sick from August 3, '63 to November, '63; absent from March 5, '64; discharged February 25, '65.

Ira W. Wilder, Hanover, absent sick from February 10, '63; discharged January 8, '64.

RECRUITS.

RECEIVED MARCH, 1864.

W. W. McLaughlin, captured on picket, August 25, '64; died after parole,
Fred Belver,
Robert Erath,
Patrick Hodge,
Henry Warner.

RECEIVED AT BERMUDA HUNDRED, MAY 8, 1864.

Michael Higgins,
Charles H. Warren,
Fred Butcher,
Urban Lyon,
Melville Curtis,
Richard Tunstall.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

James Allen,
Frank Martin,

Benjamin Butcher,
John C. Carey,
Samuel Freeman,
Alexander B. Graves,
John D. Murphy,
Benjamin Wey,
Alvin F. West,
George E. VanDeusen.

NOVEMBER 2 TO 27.

Charles Devine,
Samuel Young,
Charles Scott,
Antonio Cortez,
Paul Horvath.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, JANUARY 3, 1865.

Conrad Vehring,
Henry Reynolds,
Adrian VanHouter,
Charles Stuart,
Charles H. Wilson,
Charles Woodbridge,
Jacob Gerschwiller,
William Maher,
Alexander Walderberg,
Patrick O'Donnell,
James Wilson,
Charles Schwartz.

RECEIVED AT FAISON'S STATION, MARCH 28, 1865.

James Anderson,
James Bowers,
Charles Divine,
Julius Dorring,
John Fagan,
Robert Giblings,
Joseph Gledhill,
John Hull,
Richard Hoffman,
Albert Kopp,
Edward Martin,
James McCabe,
James McCoy,
David McDaniel,
William Murry,
William H. Newman,
James Patterson,
John Porter,
James Sheridan,
John Smith,
Michael Higgins,
William Minor.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

Captain Perry Vorce,
1st Lieutenant Milan J. Brown, transferred 3d N. Y. Vols.,
2d Lieutenant Julius W. Pickett,
Sergeant John H. Wheeler,
" Avery A. Houck,
" William P. Nevins,
" George W. Chase
" Charles E. Blydenburg,
Corporal John W. Miller,
" N. L. Cooper,
" Judson Gage,
" G. W. Smith,
" Newman Sagers,
" John G. Paschke,
" Bristol Carrington,
" Samuel Young.

COMPANY "D."

This company was recruited by Captain E. A. Curtis and Lieutenants Corbett and Thayer, in the towns of Harmony, Mina, French Creek, Clymer, Busti and Kiantone. Lieutenants Corbett and Thayer recruited in French Creek and Mina. Captain Curtis himself recruited over one hundred men. The first name on the list was entered July 13, but the Company was mostly raised between the 26th July and 9th August. On the 16th August it was mustered into the service as part of the Regiment, receiving the fourth letter. On leaving Ashville, then the residence of Captain Curtis, for Jamestown, the Company was provided by the citizens with a public dinner on the grounds of A. A. Atherly, Esq., an occasion which will ever be remembered with the liveliest feelings of pleasure by the members of the Company.

Lieutenant Thayer was with the Company but a few weeks, having been detailed to the Signal Corps, to which he was afterwards transferred—a position he filled with credit to himself and acceptance to the Government. Captain Curtis, after a faithful service of nearly two years, while bravely leading his men in the assault at Cold Harbor, was hit by a bullet in the shoulder, inflicting an ugly wound, and so disabling him for future service that with reluctance he threw up his commission and was honorably discharged September 13, '64.

Lieutenant Corbett was wounded through the thigh in the same battle. He received early in the Fall a commission as Captain, but his wound being still painful, having never thoroughly healed, he was compelled to tender his resignation and leave the service.

The Company originally numbered 103. The field report for October, 1862, shows an aggregate of 99. 12 died of disease during their connection with the Regiment, and 18 by the casualties of battle. 43 recruits were received during service; 70 of the original members are supposed to survive.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain Enoch A. Curtis, Ashville, on recruiting service from December 21, '63, to May 4, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; honorably discharged by reason of wound, September 13, '64. Present residence, Fredonia, N. Y.

1st Lieutenant R. A. L. Corbett, Mina, dangerously sick at Folly Island; furlough granted from February 6, '64; rejoined Company April 1, '64; wounded through thigh, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; honorably discharged by reason of wound, October 7, '64.

2d Lieutenant Amos M. Thayer, Jamestown, detailed in Signal Corps October 8, '62; examined at Washington and joined Signal Corps, Regular Service, June 23, 63, 1st Lieutenant U. S. S. C.

Sergeant William H. Potter, Kiantone, promoted to 2d Lieutenant July 27, '63; honorably discharged on account of physical disability, September 28, '64.

Sergeant William H. Ellis, Harmony, discharged at Suffolk on account of defective eyesight, March 28, '63.

Sergeant Nathan R. Brasted, Mina, promoted to 1st Sergeant October 27, '63; absent on sick leave from October 23, '63 to February, '64; absent in hospital from August 20 to November, '64; resigned as 1st Sergeant May 27, '64.

Sergeant Gardner R. C. Williams, Clymer, in ranks March 23, '64; in Q. M. Department from May 28 to July 2, '64; wounded through lungs at Cemetery Hill, July 30, '64; died in hospital, City Point, Va., August 7, '64.

Sergeant Joel A. Powers, Harmony, wounded, arm fractured at New Market Heights, September 29, '64; in hospital till discharged, May 24, '65.

Corporal Truman H. Post, Harmony, on recruiting service, New York State, from July 24, '63 to April, '64; promoted Sergeant October 27, '63; 1st Sergeant February 8, '65; at close of service recommended for promotion as 1st Lieutenant.

Corporal Safford Z. Brown, Kiantone, promoted Sergeant May 27, '64; wounded Cold Harbor June 1, '64; rejoined October, '64.

Corporal Francis Lanning, Harmony, promoted Sergeant April 8, '63; Color Sergeant; died of disease of heart, Folly Island, October 7, '63.

Corporal John Springer, French Creek, wounded through side, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined Regiment December, '64; wounded at Fort Fisher through thigh, January 15, '65; died of wounds, hospital near Fort Fisher, January 19, '65.

Corporal Jonathan S. Barker, Harmony, absent sick from June 29, '63 to May 20, '64; promoted Sergeant May 23, '65.

Corporal William Hoyt, Harmony, promoted Sergeant October 27, '63; 1st Sergeant, May 27, '64; Ordnance Sergeant September 10, '64; 2d Lieutenant, Company I, March 10, '65.

Corporal Richard W. Gleason, Harmony, absent sick from July 30, '63; died at Harmony, N. Y., Nov. 7, '63.

Musician William Peckham, Busti, constantly on duty with Regiment.

Musician Albert M. Davis, Harmony, constantly on duty with Regiment.

Wagoner William S. Coy, Clymer, constantly on duty in Regimental Q. M. Department.

PRIVATES.

Homer Austin, Clymer, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Palmer Austin, Clymer, absent sick from July 30 to September 14, '63; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 64; at Chester Hospital, Pa., discharged May 13, '65.

Oliver B. Bartlett, Kiantone, Teamster from April 29, '64.

Irvin E. Braley, Busti, absent sick from July 30, '63 to September 14, '63; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, '64; died at White House June 12, '64.

Stillman Brooks, Harmony, received Furlough of Honor, Department of South; rejoined January 20, '64; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.

Robert L. Bronson, Busti, returned with Regiment.

Andrew M. Burnham, Busti, detailed in Ambulance Corps from September 27, '64.

William S. Carpenter, Harmony, wounded at Proctor's Creek, May 16, '64;

detailed as Hospital Nurse, Wilmington, N. C., March 6, '65; taken sick and discharged May 27, '65.

G. Harrison Carver, Harmony, constantly with Regiment; furlough granted from April 8, '65.

Sylvester E. Chapin, Kiantone, wounded in arm at Cold Harbor June 1, '64; rejoined at Wilmington, February 28, '65; detailed to duty in hospital March 6, Wilmington; taken sick and died March 27, '65.

Curtis Crook, French Creek, detailed to duty in Q. M. Department from October 13, '64 till close of service.

Stephen Davis, Harmony, absent sick from March 6, '63, and discharged from hospital May 2, '63.

Rufus G. Davis, Harmony, absent sick since January 13, '65.

Charles M. Deane, French Creek, promoted Corporal April 8, '63; in ranks June 8, '63; Hospital Nurse November 11, '63; returned to Company March, '64; Hospital Nurse, Wilmington, March 10, '65; died May, '65, fever.

Hiram Dickson, Harmony, absent sick from July 8, '63 to August 4, 63; wounded near Hatcher's, Va., on duty, May 24, '64, through arm; rejoined September 13, '64; wounded at New Market Heights September 29, '64; leg amputated, died at Hampton, Va., January 18, '65.

James A. Doig, Mina, killed in battle at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.

John Dunnewold, Clymer, taken prisoner in action September 29, '64; returned from capture March 2, '65; absent with leave till close of service.

Charles H. Durham, Harmony, on duty at Brigade headquarters from October 24, '64.

George W. Eddy, Mina, absent sick from November 13, '63 to July, '64; wounded in battle, through thigh, September 29, '64, and in hospital till close of service.

Martin Eddy, Harmony, wounded in battle at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; leg amputated; died at Cold Harbor, June 6, '64.

John Esselink, Clymer, wounded in right arm at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65; died of wounds at hospital, February 7, '65.

Henry Findley, Mina, absent sick from July 30, '63 to October 14, '63; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Kingman Fisher, Harmony, absent sick from June 29 to October 20, '63; with Regiment through service.

Benjamin Fritts, Mina, wounded in arm, June 1, '64; started to walk to White House, and not heard from since.

Hoyt Garfield, French Creek, absent sick from June 23 to September, '64; promoted Corporal, February 8, '65.

Augustus Green, Harmony, absent sick from September 23, '63; detailed to duty at hospital, Hilton Head; rejoined Regiment, January, '65; on duty in hospital, Raleigh, from May 14, '65.

James Green, Harmony, wounded at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65, through thigh; absent since.

Manly Green, Harmony, absent sick from June 4, '64; transferred to V. R. C. August 7, '64.

Chapin Hastings, Busti, promoted Corporal March 27, '64; Sergeant February 8, '65.

David K. Harrington, Clymer, detailed to Follet's Battery, October 15, '62; rejoined Company, May, '63; absent sick from June 29, '63 to March, '64, hospital, Florida, March 22, '64; rejoined in May; in hospital from June 31, '64; discharged at Beverly, N. J., December 24, '64.

George W. Heath, Mina, left sick at Jamestown, September 12, '62; joined Company October 21, '62; taken prisoner on scout, April 28, '63; returned to Company from Camp Parole, October 20, '63; slightly wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; shot through foot on picket, August 6, '64; sent to hospital and discharged at Buffalo, April 3, '65.

Stephen Heath, Mina, promoted Corporal October 27, '63; killed in battle at New Market Heights, September 29, '64.

David Hogins, Busti, died at Camp Suffolk, November 16, '62, of measles and pneumonitis.

Horace B. Hollister, Busti, Hospital Nurse, December 13, '62; in Hospital Department through service.

Sidney M. Hosier, Harmony, wounded in battle, September 29, '64; arm amputated; absent in hospital since.

Benjamin F. Hurlbut, Harmony, promoted Corporal June 23, '63; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

John Huytink, Clymer, wounded in thigh, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; absent since.

Edward P. Jones, Busti, sick at Suffolk and discharged for disability, November 25, '64.

John Johnston, Busti, wounded through shoulder in battle, October 27, '64; died at Hospital, Hampton, Va., November 25, '64.

James G. Kean, Harmony, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Ezekiel King, Kiantone, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Frank Kniphuysen, Clymer, sent to Hospital sick, September 30, '63; discharged for disability, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., November 26, '63.

Edwin P. Leach, Harmony, sent to hospital sick, July 30, '63; died at Portsmouth, Va., August 10, '63, of congestive fever.

James Lewis, Harmony, died at Camp Suffolk, December 26, '62, of typhoid fever.

Theron Lovejoy, Harmony, in 7th Mass. Battery from May 27, '63 till close of service.

Ira H. Lucas, Harmony, promoted Corporal June 27, '64; wounded in forehead at Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, July 30, '64.

Lucius Markham, Clymer, taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; returned from capture Spring of '65; absent with leave.

Philip Mark, French Creek, absent sick from July 30 to October, '63; killed in battle Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Garret Meridink, Clymer, absent sick from July 8, '63; discharged February 4, '64.

Charles Munger, Mina, promoted Corporal October 27, '63; wounded side and arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined Company October, '64; in Q. M. Dep. from April, '65.

Henry Morse, Harmony, with Regiment throughout service.

Isaac P. Miracle, Harmony, killed in battle Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Augustus Neil, Harmony, absent sick from July to September, '63; from September 30, '63 to June, '64; taken prisoner while on picket near Hatcher's, Va., August 25, '64; rejoined Company, Wilmington, May 16, '64; Headquarters Guard, May 23, '65.

Charles Neil, Harmony, promoted Corporal March, '63; sickened and died at Folly Island, August 28, '63, inflammation of bowels.

Oliver Nichols, Harmony, with Regiment throughout service.

Horatio Ottaway, Mina, absent sick from July 28, '63; discharged service September 30, '63.

Adoniram J. Oviatt, Busti, Headquarters Guard, April, '65; promoted Corporal May 1, '65.

George A. Parke, Clymer, wounded in battle New Market Heights, September 29, '64; discharged from hospital, Philadelphia, May 18, '65.

David Ploss, Busti, wounded in thigh, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; absent in hospital till close of service.

Franklin G. Powers, Harmony, Hospital Nurse, November 28, '62; sick in hospital, March 1, '63; discharged for disability, May 4, '63.

William R. Pelton, Mina, detached in Signal Corps from June 20, '63.

Hutson Richardsou, French Creek, absent sick from October 28, '64 to February, '65.

Charles H. Robinson, Mina, absent sick from October 28, '64 to February, '65.

George W. Rouse, French Creek, sent to hospital, Beaufort, S. C., October 20, '63; rejoined April, '64; absent sick from March to May, '65.

Timothy J. Scidmore, Mina, absent sick from July 8 to September 15, '63; from December 23, '63 to August, '64; promoted Corporal January 20, '65.

Andrew J. Simmons, Harmony, wounded by shell at Petersburg, September 2, '64.

Jared Simmons, Harmony, left sick at Jamestown, September 12, '62; discharged at Elmira, N. Y., March 28, '63.

William R. Skellie, Mina, wounded in battle, right fore-arm, October 27, '64; absent since.

Ezra Slayton, Harmony, wounded in battle, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged December 28, '64, Troy, N. Y.

Robert D. Slayton, Harmony, wounded on picket, Suffolk, Va., February 17, '63; in General Hospital since June 24, '63; discharged April 14, '64.

John A. Slotboom, Clymer, wounded in arm Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; transferred V. R. C. January 9, '65.

John W. Slotboom, Clymer, absent sick from July 30 to September 15, '63; Q. M. D., August, '64; Q. M. D. Wilmington, N. C., March, '65; sick at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, May, '65.

George W. Strunk, Harmony, sent home on sick leave, April 15, '63; hospital Elmira, from May 27, '63; discharged November 21, '63.

Ebenezer Skellie, Mina, promoted Corporal October 27, '63; Color Guard, March, '64; wounded in battle New Market Heights, September 29, '64; leg amputated; mentioned with commendation by Gen. Butler for gal-

lantry; discharged from Hospital, May, '65; at close of service recommended for promotion to 2d Lieutenant.

John T'Culver, Clymer, killed in battle, June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

John T'Sepha, Clymer, died at Folly Island, September 1, '63, inflammation of bowels.

Charles B. Trevor, Kiantone, wounded in foot, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined December, '64; Guard, Headquarters 10th A. C., from March 4, '65; captured while on duty near Faison's, N. C., April 4, '65; rejoined at Raleigh, May, '65; furlough granted from May 15; promoted Corporal May 20, '65.

Frank J. Truesdale, Harmony, sick in hospital from April 15, '63; discharged Suffolk, Va., May 23, '63, disease of heart.

Spencer Wilcox, Sherman, detailed in Follet's Battery, October 1, '62; rejoined August, '63; telegraph Station, Morris Island, October 26, '63; sick at Beaufort, N. C., May, '65.

Solomon Whitford, Harmony, wounded slightly in trenches, Morris Island, August, '63; wounded in leg, Petersburg, September 3, '64.

Dan'l M. Waite, Clymer, died at Suffolk, Va., October 19, '62, marasmus.

William B. Whitney, French Creek, absent sick from July 30 to September 15, '63; absent sick from July 1, '64.

RECRUITS.

RECEIVED AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., MARCH 27, 1864.

George H. Whitford, Harmony, bruised by shell at storming of Fort Fisher January 15, '65.

AT BERMUDA HUNDRED, MAY 19, '64.

James J. Hosier, wounded severely, face and arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

John B. Hosier, wounded in thigh near Fort Fisher, January 14, '65.

Charles Thompson, at Hampton Hospital, October 29, '64.

Lyman B. Keyes, wounded severely through thigh, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64,

Fred Buffington.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, OCTOBER 15, '64.

Thomas F. Baker,
John Bird,
Sylvester Belcher,
Philip Decker, wounded in arm at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65.
Robert Holladay,
Hezekiah Heady,
Oscar Lutes,
Oscar Kingsland,
James Pollock,
Conrad Seike,
Alanson Smith,
William J. Scott,
John H. Scott,
Peter Thornton,
Isaac VanStrander,
Ephraim Wemple,
Robert Jackson, severely wounded in back, October 27, '64.

AT FAISON'S, N. C., MARCH 18, '65.

Daniel Barry,
August Billet,
Joseph Burns,
John Jones,
James Lockman,
Lewis Mullar,

John C. Carney,
George H. Christana,
Manuel Espino,
Charles Fisher,
Thomas Grant,
Charles Goble,
Devillo Hempstedt,
Wilford Marsh,
Hugh Nesbit,
John Noonan,
John Petrie,
Alacando Reid,
John Wagmire.
John Wood.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

Captain George S. Talcott, promoted from 1st Lieutenant Co. C, October 12, '64.
1st Lieutenant Alfred O. Ellis, promoted from Serg't Co. G, January 4, '65.
2d Lieutenant Cornelius Moynihan, promoted from Serg't Co. A, January 3, '65.
Sergeant Truman H. Post,
" Safford Z. Brown,
Sergeant N.R. Brasted,
" Clapin H. Hastings,
" Jonathan T. Barker,
Corporal Charles Munger,
" Ebenezer Skellie,
" Ira H. Lucas,
" Oliver A. Nichols,
" J. T. Seidmore,
" Hoyt Garfield,
" A. J. Oviatt,
" Charles B. Traver.

COMPANY "E."

This Company was recruited in the towns of Westfield, Ripley, Chautauqua, Sherman and Ellery. Captain Frank Waters, merchant and manufacturer, Westfield, recruited in that town and Ripley; Lieutenants Myrick and Randall in the other towns. At the organization of the Regiment Captain Waters resigned to accept commission as R. Q. M. See Field and Staff. The command of the Company now devolved on Lieutenant Myrick, who resigned in December, 1862, on account of the exigencies of his personal business. Early in January, 1863, Sergeant John Q. A. Hollister received a commission as Captain, Sergeants Sixby and Kimberly having been commissioned as Lieutenants.—These officers all received honorable wounds during their service. Captain Hollister, while acting Major at the storming of Fort Fisher, was wounded in the arm. Lieutenant Sixby had his face badly shattered in the attempt to stay the panic at Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, and Lieutenant Kimberly lost his left foot while Acting Adjutant at the assault upon Fort Gilmer, September 29, 1864. These two officers were so disabled as not to return to the Regiment. The Company was principally recruited between the 1st and 13th of August, 1862. It originally numbered 103 officers and men. The Field Report for October, 1862, gives an aggregate of 99. It received 51 recruits. 25 died of disease and 14 by the casualties of war. 62 of the original members still survive.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain Frank Waters, Westfield, resigned and appointed R. Q. M. September 2, '62; see Field and Staff.

1st Lieutenant Sylvanus H. Myriek, Sherman, resigned and honorably discharged at Suffolk, Va., December 19, '62.

2d Lieutenant Nathan Randall, Chautauqua, resigned and honorably discharged at Suffolk, Va., November 29, '62.

Sergeant William Andre Mattison, Ripley, died at Suffolk, Va., October 22, '62, typhoid fever.

Sergeant John Q. A. Hollister, Westfield, promoted Captain January 18, '63; constantly with Regiment till wounded January 15, '65; home on furlough; returned to Regimeut, April 7, '65.

Sergeant Perry Voree, Westfield, promoted 1st Sergeaut March 24, '63; 2d Lieutenant, Oetober 7, '64; 1st Lieutenant, January 3, '65; Captain Co. C, Mareh 8, '65; siek at Folly Island, sent home ou leave, Oetober 23, '63; rejoined Jauuary, '64; in hospital from June 23 to Scptember, '64.

Sergeant Hermau Sixby, Westfield, promoted 1st Sergeaut October 22, '62; 1st Licutenant Deeember 19, '62; assigned to duty March 24, '63; on recruiting service from July 24, '63 to May 4, '64; A. R. Q. M. June 23, '64; eommaud Company B, July 20, '64; wounded in battle, Cemetery Hill, July 30, '64; diseharged because of wound, February 3, '65.

Sergeant Thomas J. Newell, Chautauqua, absent sick at Hampton, Va., from July 30 to Septcmbcr 15, '63; on recruiting service from Dcecmber 21, '63 to May 4, '64; wounded in arm, Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64; discharged from hospital, date uuknown.

Corporal Hiram Vorce, Westfield, promoted Sergeant October 22, '62; Ordnanee Sergeant March 23, '63; killed on duty at Petersburg, June 23, '63.

Corporal Charles A. Kimberly, Westfield, promoted Sergeant October 22, '62; 2d Lieutenant, January 16, '63; ou recruitiug service from Decemher 21, '63 to May 4, '64; wounded ou duty, Bermuda Hundred, May 20, '64; rejoined Juuc 29; promoted 1st Lieutenant Compauy B, July 26, '64; A. Adjutant from July 28 to September 29; wounded and lost left foot in battle at New Market Heights, September 29, '64; honorably discharged from hospital.

Corporal Hamilton Lenox, Ellery, in ranks Oetober 15, '62; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Corporal Georgc L. Carey, Westfield, promoted Sergeant Mareh 16, '63; absent siek from July 30 to September 16, '63; wounded in hip, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; promoted 1st Sergeant October 7, '64.

Corporal Anson G. Isham, Westfield, absent siek from June 15, '63 to September, '63; promoted Scrgeant May 1, '65.

Corporal Hollister H. Peek, Westfield, died at Suffolk, Deeember 4, '62, typhoid fever.

Corporal John Loueks, Ellery, in ranks, Oetober 15, '62; wounded in arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged by reason of wound, May 17, '65.

Corporal Hiram E. Riee, Ellery, wounded in baek, Cold Harbor, Juue 8, '64; rejoined November, '64; wounded in head, Fort Fisher, Jauuary 15, '65.

Wagoner George W Brown, Westfield, Q. M. Department, Septcmber, '62; Ambulanee Corps, September 7, '64.

Musician Daniel B. Thayer, Westfield, sent to hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Septcmber 30, '63; died October 14, chronie diarrhea.

Musician Rufus W. Bujean, Chautauqua, constantly with Regiment.

PRIVATES.

John G. Archer, Ripley, Hospital Assistant during most of term of service.

George R. Atkinson, Ripley, Hospital Nurse January 7, '63 ; Ambulance Corps February 7, '63 ; in hospital, Portsmouth, Va. ; died of fever, July 25, '63.

Victor A. Albro, Sherman, absent sick from July 30 to September 15, '63 ; constantly with Regiment.

Andrew Anderson, Chautauqua, absent sick from July 30 to September 15, '63; from August 14 to October, '64 ; mortally wounded through hip, Fort Fisher, January 15, '65 ; died January 19, '65.

Irwin Adams, Westfield, with the Regiment.

Jasper N. Bacon, Ripley, absent sick from June 23 to September, '64 ; promoted Corporal March 1, '65, Color Corporal.

Andrew J. Boyden, Ellery, sent to hospital June 27, '63 ; died of fever, June 29, '63.

Ellery E. Belden, Ellery, after long sickness at Suffolk, died in hospital, fever and measles, January 4, '63.

Emmet C. Blanding, Sherman, absent sick from June 29, '63 to May, '64 ; wounded in right shoulder at Fort Fisher ; died in hospital Beaufort, N. C., May 20, '65, wounds.

Jesse Beecher, Sherman, detailed as Nurse in Hospital, Wilmington, N. C. ; died there March, '65, fever.

Andrew Bennet, Ripley, in Q. M. D. May 27, '63 to May, '64 ; taken prisoner on picket August 28, '64 ; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 16, '65.

Frank M. Button, Westfield, constantly with Regiment.

Morris Bently, Chautauqua, discharged to enlist in Howard's Battery, October 26, '63.

Albert Baker, Ripley, killed in battle on Summerton road, Suffolk, Va., April 16, '63.

Horatio Bowers, Ellery, died at Folly Island, S. C., November 24, '63, chronic diarrhea.

Charles H. Bushee, Chautauqua, died at Folly Island, S. C., December 8, '63, chronic diarrhea.

Julius A. Cochran, Ripley, absent sick from February 7, '63 to December, '63 ; in Q. M. Dep. January, '64 ; sick at Beaufort, N. C., from April 9, '65.

William A. Cluxton, Westfield, discharged at Suffolk, Va., March 27, '63, inflammation of lungs.

Luman Clark, Sherman, promoted Corporal May 2, '64, Color Guard ; wounded in battle, thigh, September 29, '64, New Market Heights ; absent in hospital till close of service.

John A. Carey, Westfield, wounded Cold Harbor, June 1, '64, through arm ; promoted Corporal March 1, '65.

Frank M. Crosgrove, Westfield, died at Suffolk, Va., January 25, '63, typhoid fever.

Galen Cluxton, Westfield, sent to hospital, Portsmouth, Va., July 16, '63 ; died December 29, '63.

John Cady, Westfield, with Regiment constantly.

Andrew J. Durham, Chautauqua, in Ambulance Corps from September 27, '64.

Henry C. Dayton, Chautauqua, Brigade Blacksmith, December 15, '62; sick at Folly Island; discharged at Hilton Head, July 12, '64.

Marvin J. Daniels, Ellery, absent in hospital from July 12, '63 to May, '64.

John M. Dickinson, Ellery, absent sick from July 12, '63; discharged from hospital, January 11, '64.

Robert H. Davidson, Chautauqua, Clerk in Com. and Q. M. Dep. through most of service.

Henry Essler, Westfield, sick at Folly Island, sent to hospital, Beaufort, S. C., November 11, '63; died December 24, '63, diarrhea.

John C. Eddy, Ripley, taken prisoner, April 8, '63; rejoined October 20, '63; killed in battle June 1, '64.

Charles Edmunds, Chautauqua, promoted Corporal October 15, '62; wounded through neck and arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined Company September, '64; promoted Sergeant May 1, '65.

Horace A. Edwards, Ripley, sick at Folly Island, sent to hospital, Beaufort, S. C., October 22, '63; died October 27, '63.

Nathan Edmunds, Chautauqua, wounded through hips, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died June 2, '64.

Jay M. Freeman, Sherman, long time in hospital sick; sent home with leave, November 24, '62; returned March, '63; sent to hospital, Hampton, Va., and discharged for disability, April 16, '63.

John Fink, Chautauqua, wounded in leg, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged April 3, '65.

Garret J. Felton, Westfield, absent sick from July 30 to October, '63; wounded at Petersburg, July 30, '64; rejoined February, '65; Guard at 10th A. C. Headquarters from March 3, '65.

Marlow Fitch, Westfield, promoted Corporal, February 6, '63; on recruiting service from December 21, '63, to May 4, '64; wounded in knee, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged from hospital, February 15, 65.

Addison P. Green, Chautauqua, wounded in leg at Cold Harbor, June 2, '64; died in hospital July 20, '64, wounds.

John Galloway, Chautauqua, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Ashael Hulet, Ripley, Ambulance Corps, February 4, '63; sick and sent to hospital, April 17, '63; discharged May 26, '63.

Robert S. Hughson, Ripley, at Brigade Headquarters from December 15, '62; sick and discharged at Folly Island, September, '63.

Charles Harmon, Ripley, Hospital Assistant from December 4, '62 to January 20, '63; sick at Folly Island; died October 23, '63.

Addison Hollinbeck, Ellery, promoted Corporal, March 25, '63; absent sick from July 6, '63 to February, '64; sick from May 27, '64; discharged at City Point, Va., September 25, '64.

Israel Haskins, Chautauqua, absent sick from March 2, '63 to May, '64; Headquarters Guard from April 20, '65.

William Jones, Ripley, in Division Pioneers from January 14, '65.

William H. Keet, Sherman, with Regiment through service.

Francis K. Lyon, Sherman, absent sick from July 30, '62; transferred V. R. C., March 31, '64.

Peter Lawson, Westfield, sick at Folly Island, died in hospital October 8, '63, dysentery.

Darwin P. Lewis, Ellery, long sick at Suffolk; home on sick leave from January 10, '63; discharged at Elmira, March 17, '63.

Charles C. Lewis, Sherman, promoted Corporal September 25, '64; constantly on duty through service.

Francis S. Lower, Sherman, with Regiment through service.

John Jay Munson, Westfield, taken prisoner on scout, March 28, '63; released and returned to Regiment October 20, '63; promoted Corporal May 1, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64, through face; wounded at Petersburg, September 13; promoted Sergeant October 7, '64; recommended for 1st Lieutenant at close of service.

Spencer Manly, Ellery, died at Suffolk, Va., December 9, '62, typhoid fever.

Zacheus Norton, Chautauqua, absent sick from July 30 to October, '63; from January 13 to May, '65.

William F. Onley, Westfield, in 7th Mass. Battery from October 25, '62 to February, '63; in Q. M. Department from September 20, '63; died in hospital, Wilmington, April 19, '65, fever.

Douglas Onley, Westfield, Hospital Nurse from January 7, '63; Ambulance Corps from June 1, '63; hospital from November 11, '63; transferred V. R. C. August 29, '64.

Samuel C. Pitt, Ripley, promoted Corporal, May 2, '63; absent sick from July 2 to December, '63; promoted Sergeant June 18, '64; wounded through neck, Darbytown Road, October 27, '64; rejoined February, '65; A. O. Sergeant March 10, '65; promoted 1st Lieutenant, April 21, '65; A. Adjutant May 1, '65; transferred 3d N. Y. V., June 14, '65; recommended for Captain at close of service.

Augustus E. Plotteplace, Ripley, sick at Folly Island, September, '63; sent North; died at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., October 21, '63.

John C. Page, Sherman, absent sick from June 23, '63 to May, '64; wounded at Fort Fisher, January 15, '64; leg amputated; absent since.

Ephron Putnam, Ellery, absent sick from May 4 to September, '64; Division Ambulance Train from April 9, '65; furlough granted from May 15, '65.

Peter John Peterson, Chautauqua, wounded in arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined January, '65; wounded at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65, through lungs; died January 16, '65.

George M. Rollman, Sherman, absent sick from June 23 to December, '63.

George Ruch, Chautauqua, wounded, Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, July 30, '64; on duty in hospital, Hampton, Va., till close of service.

Fred W. J. Ruhling, Sherman, promoted Corporal February 6, '63; Sergeant May 2, '63; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; leg amputated; died June 18, '64, wounds.

Andrew J. Rhubottom, Chautauqua, in Ambulance Corps, June 1, '63.

Wm. H. Skinner, Sherman, Hospital Nurse October 25, '63; wounded in leg, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; in hospital since.

John Stowell, Westfield, absent sick from July 30 to October, '63; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

William Stowell, Westfield, taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; released and rejoined April, '65; promoted Corporal May 20, '65.

Theodore W. Skinner, Sherman, Hospital Nurse, November, '63; rejoined Company March 22, '64; promoted Corporal June 18, '64.

Michael Shaw, Ripley, Groom from September 12, '62; hospital July 30, '63; discharged September 20, '63.

John B. Spencer, Chautauqua, absent sick from July 30, '63; sent home on sick leave; died at Mayville, September 26, '64.

William A. Scott, Sherman, Hospital Nurse from December 16, '62; on duty in hospital till May, '65.

Thomas Sparks, Sherman, died in hospital, Portsmouth, Va., July 24, '63, diarrhea.

Charles Slayton, Harmony, wounded in arm at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; absent in hospital since.

John T'Winkle, Westfield, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

William T'Winkle, Westfield, sick near Petersburg, Va., from July 10, '64; died in hospital, Point of Rocks, Va., September 27, '64.

Egbert G. Vanscoy, Chautauqua, absent sick from Dec. 4, '64 to February, '65.

George M. D. Wilson, Westfield, absent sick from July 10, '63 to February, 64; promoted Corporal October 17, '64; wounded, leg and foot, October 27, '64; rejoined Company, December, '64.

John F. Whipple, Westfield, constantly on duty; promoted Corporal May 1, '65

John Winemann, Chautauqua, Furlough of Honor from December 12, '63 to January 15, '64; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

C. P. Young, Jr., Ripley, Hospital Nurse December 4, '62; in hospital sick, July 30, '63; returned to Regiment at Folly Island, October 14, '63; taken sick and sent to hospital, Hilton Head; died in hospital, May 6, '64.

Antony Yorker, Ellery, constantly with Regiment in Q. M. Department from July 18, '64.

RECRUITS.

RECEIVED AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., MARCH 6 TO 26, 1864.

William H. Johnson, Clearfield Co., Pa., absent sick from May 20, '64; transferred V. R. C. February 6, '65.

E. G. Moore, Kiantone, absent sick from October 24, '64.

James Taggart, Westfield, absent sick from April 21 to August, '64.

William Hewlet, Westfield,

John Jones, New York,

James L. Knapp, Jamestown, wounded in arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died in hospital, Philadelphia, July 3, '64,

John McDonald,

Martin Malone.

AT BERMUDA HUNDRED, MAY 9, 1864.

Myron S. Kessler, Westfield, wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; Clerk at Headquarters 10th A. C. from March 2, '65.

John R. Keizer,

George M. Hurlbut,

Charles Lawson,

Henry J. Miller.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

John Carlson,

James M. Lambert,

Wm. W. Brown,
Leonard L. Dodge, Steuben, N. Y., killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65,
John H. Daughty,
Peter Aversault, woun'd in right shoulder at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65.
Henry Eveleth, Chautauqua, N. Y.,
Seth Foster, Sparta, N. Y., wounded in face at New Market Heights, Oct. 27, '64,
Jay Foster, South Creek, Pa.,
Charles Kearn, Steuben Co., N. Y., wounded in hand and side at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65,
Henry D. Millard, Steuben County, N. Y.,
Dela F. McKeau,
Silas Moonhouse,
Sheldon B. Page,
John Rumsey,
John L. Swain,
George C. Strauss, wounded at Fort Fisher, left arm,
John A. Straight,
Philip Zimmer,
Charles Kitchen.

AT FAISON'S STATION, MARCH 18, 1865.

John F. O'Brien,
Charles M. Carr,
John McCarty, 1st,
John McCarty, 2d,
Thomas D. Cooley,
Charles Bushey,
Edward Dillon,
G. W. Jorgesson,
Patrick Kelley,
William Kuser,
A. Leopold Keehn,
Thomas Looney,
Patriek Murphy,
John Rhea,
Henry Stone,
Henry Schraff,
Robert Sheekin,
Jacob Geyer.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

Captain J. Q. A. Hollister,
1st Lieutenant Samuel C. Pitt, eommissioned Adjutant, but not mustered; transferred 3d N. Y. V., June 14, '65.
2d Lieutenant Algernon M. Green.
Sergeant G. L. Carey,
" H. E. Riee,
" J. J. Munson,
" A. G. Isham,
Sergeant C. Edmunds,
Corporal Luman Clark,
" T. W. Skiuner,
" C. C. Lewis,
" G. M. D. Wilson,
" J. A. Carey,
" J. N. Bacon,
" J. F. Whipple,
" W. Stowell.

COMPANY "F."

This Company was priueipally reeruited by C. W. Hoyt, Joseph S. Mathews and J. H. Alexander, in the towns of Ellicott and Harmony; a few men from Gerry enlisted for Ellicott. Reeruiting first eommeneed August 25th, and on the 30th its ranks were full, and it was mustered as a Company into the service. Captain Joseph S. Mathews, during the month of August, 1864, was made Provost Marshal of the 2d Division, 10th A. C., on the Staff of Brig. Geu. R. S. Foster, afterwards on the Staff of Brevet Maj. Gen. A. Ames. This position he held until close of term of serviec. He was promoted Major

of the Regiment, to date from January 15, '65. 2d Lieut. C. W. Hoyt resigned on account of sickness and was honorably discharged at Suffolk, January 18, 1863. The next month 1st Lieutenant Lewis Audrews resigned, and for the same reason received an honorable discharge. Sergeant Pardon L. Kimball was promoted 2d Lieutenant to date from February 25th. On the march back from Hanover Court House, he was taken sick, and after returniug to Bowers Hill, his sickness assuming an alarming form, he was sent to Chesapeake General Hospital, whence, iu the month of September, he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. Sergeants Fox and Sampson were promoted to Lieutenancies in this Company while at Folly Island, and afterwards as Captaius to eommand Companies H and K respectively. The Company originally numbered 104 officers and men. On the field report for October, 1862, 101. Of the original number, 9 died of disease, 12 by casualties of battle. 39 recruits were received during its history.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain Joseph H. Mathews, Provost Marshal on Staff of Division General, 2d Division, 10th A. C., from September 16, '64 to June 14, '65; promoted Major and mustered March 10, '65. See Major.

1st Lieutenant Lewis Andrews, Jamestown, sick at Suffolk, Va., and honorably discharged, February 28, '63.

2d Lieutenant Charles W. Hoyt, Jamestown, sick at Suffolk, Va., and honorably discharged January 18, '63.

Sergeant Pardon L. Kimball, Jamestown, promoted 2d Lieutenant, February 25; assigned to duty March 24, '63; absent sick from July 28, '63; honorably discharged September 24, '63;

Sergeant Heman S. Fox, Jamestown, promoted 1st Sergeant, July 24, '63; 1st Lieutenant September 24, '63; Captain Company H, January 2, '65; wounded in rifle pits, front of Petersburg, through arm, September 17, '64; absent in hospital from September 24 to December 8, '64.

Sergeant David Sampsou, Jamestown, promoted 2d Lieutenant, December 29, '63; furlough of honor, 20 days from December 12, '63; 1st Lieutenant Company K, October 4, '64; Captain Company K, mustered January 3, '65.

Sergeant Joseph F. Hall, Jamestown, sick at Bowers Hill, sent to hospital July 30, '63; clerk in Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., from September 12, '63; sent home sick and died at Jamestown, N. Y., August 12, '64.

Sergeant Charles H. Baker, Jamestown, promoted 1st Sergeant April 1, '64; on recruiting service, Chaut. Co., from December 21, '63 to May 4, '64; killed in battle, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64

Corporal Thomas A. Rhodes, Jamestown, Commissary Dep't May 7, '63; in General Hospital from July 30 to September 14, '63; detailed to duty in Signal Corps December 13, '63; assigued to Signal Corps March 12, '64.

Corporal William H. Proudfit, Jamestown, Clerk in Commissary Dep't from October 4, '62; at Brigade Headquarters from August 4, '63; in Army P. O., City Point, Va., from May, '64.

Corporal William Aplin, Jamestown, promoted Sergeant October 27, '63; 2d Lieutenant, Jannary 4, '65; recommended for 1st Lieutenant, but not mustered.

Corporal Charles J. Winchester, Ellicott, in hospital June 27, '63 to August, '63; taken sick at Folly Island; died in hospital, December 16, '63, chronic diarrhea.

Corporal Willard W. Bucklin, Ellicott, absent sick from July 30 to September 14, '63; promoted Sergeant March 1, '64; wounded in arm at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; absent since.

Corporal Oscar Butler, Harmony, promoted Sergeant, March 1, '64; furlough from August 24, '64 to September, '64; detailed to duty in hospital, Wilmington, N. C., March 6, '65; absent since.

Corporal Harvey D. Harter, Harmony wounded in shoulder, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined September, '64; promoted Sergeant, February 13, '65.

Corporal Horace A. Wilson, Ellicott, promoted Sergeant, June 2, '64.

Wagoner Gilman Bartlett, Ellicott, died at camp, Suffolk, December 29, '62, typhoid fever.

Musician Lathrop L. Hanchett, Ellicott, constantly on duty through service.

Musician Joel A. Partridge, Ellicott, constantly on duty.

PRIVATES.

Perry Aikin, Ellicott, constantly with Regiment; furlough granted from May 9, '65.

Henry Bowen, Harmony, killed at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65.

Joseph H. Bentley, Ellicott, in hospital from June 27, '63 to June, '64; Ambulance Corps September 2, '64; sick October, '64; discharged at Elmira, N. Y., May 3, '65.

James F. Bohall, Harmony, promoted Corporal February 13, '65.

Charles S. Bohall, Harmony, absent sick from January 12, to February 7, '65; from April 26 to June, '65.

Charles R. Bliss, Harmony, constantly with Regiment.

William H. H. Bliss, Harmony, discharged at Folly Island, S. C., November 2, '63; disease of brain and diarrhea.

Joseph H. Buttou, Harmony, promoted Corporal March 1, '64; killed at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65.

William H. Brown, Ellicott, absent sick from July 30 to October 14, '63; from August 25 to September 10, '64.

Leon G. Brown, Ellicott, Clerk at Brigade Headquarters from August 14 to December, '63; on recruiting service from December 21, '63 to May 4, '64; in Q. M. Dep. from August 23, '64.

Woodly W. Booty, Ellicott, absent sick from December 24, '63 to May, '64; wounded in hip, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died in hospital, Washington, D. C., June 13, '64.

Alexander Burns, Ellicott, discharged on account of disability, Nov. 14, '63.

David Broadhead, Harmony, in Commissary Department, February, '65; taken sick and died at Federal Point, February 18, '65, fever.

Josiah R. Casselman, Harmony, constantly on duty.

Almond W. Cone, Harmony, absent sick from May 28 to June 18, '64.

Caleb G. Clark, Ellicott, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65; absent since.

Chauncey E. Deland, Ellicott, wounded in shoulder at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65; absent since.

Marshall C. Dean, Harmony, died of typhoid fever following measles, Suffolk, March 23, '63.

Franklin B. Daniels, Harmony, died at Suffolk, October 20, '62, fever and dysentery.

Horace Eames, Ellicott, wounded in knee at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65; absent since.

John E. Eames, Ellicott, wounded in left foot at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65; died of wounds, March 17, '65.

Eben Edwards, Harmony, in hospital from July 30, '63 to October 14, '63; absent sick from January 3, '65 to February 10, '65; promoted Corporal January 15, '65.

Josiah Elwell, Gerry, on duty in hospital during most of service; discharged at Wilmington, N. C., May 20, '65.

Jarvis A. Fisher, Gerry, absent sick from January 28, '65; detailed to hospital duty, Wilmington, N. C., March 5, '65.

Dexter S. Fowler, Harmony, sick at Folly Island and discharged on account of disability, November 11, '63.

Milton French, Ellicott, in hospital from June 27 to October, '63; from December 10, '64 to May, '65.

Thadeus K. Firman, Harmony, constantly on duty.

Judson F. Geer, Ellicott, wounded in ankle at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died in hospital, Washington, D. C., August 19, '64.

William H. Grandison, Ellicott, Hospital Nurse from November 10, '63 to March 22, '64; in hospital from September 28, '64 to March, '65.

Algernon D. Hasard, Ellery, promoted Corporal March 1, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; leg amputated; died at White House, June 7 '64.

Sylvester M. Hart, Ellicott, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Hiram Hayden, Harmony, promoted Corporal June 2, '64; killed at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65.

Joseph Hobart, Harmony, wounded in arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged from Hospital, November 9, '64.

Alphonso V. Hoover, Ellicott, detached to Signal Corps December 13, '63; assigned to Signal Corps, March 16, '64.

Charles H. Huntley, Harmony, detached in 7th Mass. Battery from October 23, '62.

Almon Huntley, Harmony, detached in 7th Mass. Battery, from October 23, '62.

Augustus Jones, Ellicott, absent in hospital from July 30 to October 14, '63; wounded in arm at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; absent since.

Augustus Johnson, Gerry, absent sick from July 30 to September 14, '63; with Regiment through service.

Chauncey Lopus, Harmony, sick in hospital from July 9, '64, and discharged at Buffalo, October 28, '64.

Elias Lammers, Harmony, sick in hospital from August 28, '64 to February, '65.

Byron F. Lewis, Harmony, absent sick from August 25, '64 to February 10, '65; on guard at Headquarters from March, '65.

John J. Losee, Harmony, died at Suffolk, April 11, '63, inflammation of brain after fever.

John Larson, Ellicott, absent sick from June 27, '63 to October 14, '63; promoted Corporal June 2, '64.

Carlos F. Manwarring, Harmony, on duty in hospital from March 5, '65.

William B. McCrum, Ellicott, sent to hospital July 8, '63; tranferred V. R. C. September 3, '63.

Benj. F. Matthews, Gerry, absent in hospital from July 30, '63 to March, '64; from Augnst 25, '64 to March, '65; detailed to Hospital duty at Wilmington, March 5, '65; discharged May 22, '65.

Christopher M. Oakland, Ellicott, constantly with Regiment.

Michael O'Brien, Ellicott, promoted Corporal November 2, '63; wounded through breast at Bermuda Hnndred, May 19, '64; died in hospital, May 24, '64.

Nehemiah Park, Harmony, absent sick from July 30, '63; discharged at Washington, D. C., Jannary 12, '64.

Jared Ploss, Harmony, sick at Folly Island; sent home September 14, '63; died at home, November 14, '63.

Merrill Peck, Harmony, absent sick from July 30 to October 14, '63; promoted Corporal June 2, '64; Sergeant March 1, '65.

Jacob Polder, Harmony, absent sick from July 30, '63 to May 4, '64; from June 1, '64 to December, '64; on duty in hospital, Wilmington, from March 5, '65.

John Peters, Jr., Ellicott, absent sick from April 28, '63 to November, '63; absent from December 28, '63; sent to Beaufort, S. C.; sent North, and died at sea, on passage to New York, September 17, '64.

Charles S. Post, Gerry, constantly with the Regiment.

Dyer Phelps, Gerry, constantly with the Regiment.

William P. Randall, Harmouy, in Ambulance Corps February 5, '63; promoted Corporal June 8, '64; furlough granted from May 9, '65.

Charles Riker, Ellicott, in Q. M. Dep't from April 7, 65.

Andrew J. Rice, Ellicott, on recruiting service from July 24, '63; rejoined April, '64; sick in hospital from June 23, '64; absent since.

John Ryan, Ellicott, constantly with Regiment; promoted Corporal September 29, '64.

William Rospus, Harmony, killed at Fort Fisher, January 15, '65.

Isaac Robson, Harmony, in Q. M. Dep't from September 6, '64.

Joseph C. Smith, Ellicott, in hospital from June 27 to August 4, '63; promoted Sergeant September 10, '63; 1st Sergeant June 2, '64; wounded in thigh at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; on duty in hospital; rejoined Company March, '65.

Sylvanus Smith, Harmony, deserted May 17, '63.

Newell J. Smith, Ellicott, in hospital through most of service.

Addison P. Sherman, Jamestown, clerk in Com. Dep't, Jan. 1, '63; Brigade Hd. Qrs. from Oct. 26, '63; discharged on account of disability, May 26, '65.

Ira Simmons, Ellicott, in hospital from June 29, '63 to Feb., '64; promoted Corporal Jan. 15, '65.

Francis Starkweather, Harmony, constantly with Regiment; in hospital two weeks from April 10, '65.

Cyrus Spicer, Ellicott, sent to hospital, Feb. 8, '63; discharged at Hampton, Va., March 24, '63.

John Swanson, Jamestown, sent to hospital, April 25, '63; discharged at Hampton, May 13, '63.

William Swanson, Jamestown, wounded in arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64: absent since; discharged April 13, '65.

Amos H. Tennant, Jamestown, sick in hospital from April 28, '63; discharged from Hampton, Va., June 4, '63, dysentery.

William Thornton, Harmony, killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65.

Chauncey M. Trask, Harmony, in hospital from June 27, '63 to Feb. 14, '64; promoted Corporal Feb. 13, '65.

Leander W. Trask, Harmony, in hospital from July 30, '63; transferred V. R. C., April 5, '64.

John G. VanDeusen, Ellicott, Musician from Jan. 24, '64; constantly with Regiment.

John VanMeurs, Harmony, constantly on duty.

Cornelius VanGeem, Harmony, absent sick from June 27, '63 to Feb., '64; from Nov. 16, '64 to Feb., '65; detailed to duty in hospital, Wilmington, March 5, '65; died April 7, '65, fever.

Ira L. Wade, Ellicott, sent to hospital, June 27, '63; transferred V. R. C. Sep. 3, '63.

Wilbur B. Wood, Ellicott, Assistant Hospital Steward from Oct. 7, '62; Acting Hospital Steward from Jan. 20, '63; hospital Steward March 1, '66 see non-commissioned Staff.

Hilary Wentz, Ellicott, absent sick from December 26, '63 to May, '64; from June 2 to Dec. 4, '64; wounded in left arm (arm resected) Jan. 15, '65.

Mark T. Wilson, Ellicott, constantly with Regiment.

Albert Wiltsie, Harmony, constantly with Regiment; promoted Corporal March 1, '65.

Alfred Whipple, Harmony, sick from Jan. 3, '64 to Feb. 7, '65; in Q. M. Dep't from April 7, '65.

RECRUITS.

RECEIVED TO MARCH 31, 1864.

Silas T. Tiffany, died of fever near Petersburg, Va., July 27, '64.

Gamble Bradley, Gerry, wounded in arm Jan. 15, '65.

Cornelius M. Tiffany,

Marshall A. Jones, Busti, furlough granted from May 9, '65.

Joseph M. Morton, Gerry.

TO SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

James R. Spaulding, Groton, wounded in left thigh, Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65.

Horatio Humphrey, Alleghany,

James M. Rice, Harmony,

Chalmers Hammond, wounded in breast at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65.

Henry Eveleth,

Joseph Bolster, Crawford Co., Pa. absent with leave from Sept. 12, '64.

Frank Chapman, Cherry Creek, absent with leave from Sept. 12, '64.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, JANUARY 4, 1865.

Peter Bagley,

Charles Knapp,

Ferdinand Schlick,

AT FAISON'S, N. C., MARCH 18, 1865.

Peter Achburger,
Heman Beek,
Oliver Boardray,
Albert Cleaveland
James English,
Oliver Girard,
Peter Halverson,
Andrew Heine,
Franeis Jillig,
Martin Labert,
Edward Labelle,
Felix Lohsee,
Patrick Lobacby,
Philip Maer,
Joseph Martin,
Michael McCarty,
Charles Pate,
William Parker,
William Riee,
George Schankweiler,
Francis J. Smith,
Peter Stengel,
Theodore Trader,
Francis Witz.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

2d Lieutenant William Aplin,
Sergeant Joseph C. Smith,
" Osear Butler,
" Horaee A. Wilson,
" Harvey D. Harter,
" Merril Peck,
Corporal John Larson,
Corporal William P. Randall,
" John Ryan,
" Eben Edwards,
" Ira Simmons,
" James F. Bohall,
" Chauneey M. Trask,
" Albert Wiltsie.

COMPANY "G."

This Company was recruited by Captain Stevens, Lieutenants Barber and Fox, and Sergeant C. W. Hawley, in the towns of Dunkirk, Portland and Sheridan. Lieut. Barber reeeived authority to reeruit the 21st July, 1862, and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant from that date. The first man enlisted July 23d, and the Company was full September 11th. It was mustered in squads into the service from 15th to 30th August. Capt. Stevens enlisted 29 men, Lieutenants Barber and Fox 50. Several men were transferred to this Company from other Companies in the Regiment. 63 men went to Jamestown from Dunkirk the 14th August. Capt. Stevens had seen some previous service as 1st Lieutenant 49th N. Y. V. He was taken siek at Folly Island, S. C., in the fall of 1863, and was sent North on siek leave. His health not improving, he resigned and was honorably diseharged in the Spring of 1864. Afterwards regaining his health, he aceepted a eommission in Hancoek's Corps of Veteran Volunteers. Lieut. Fox was also obliged to resign at Folly Island on aceount of sickness. Lieut. Barber was eommissioned Captain May 18, 1864. The Company was, however, so much redueed in numbers that he could not muster, and in the summer, by reason of siekness, was obliged to resign. The Company originally numbered 89 offieers and men. The field report of Oetober, 1862, shows an aggregate of 94. 16 died of disease, 12 by casualties of battle. 55 recruits were added to it at various times.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain Phineas Stevens, Dunkirk, furlough granted 15 days from May 7, '63; sick at Folly Island; home on furlough from Nov. 11, '63; returned and honorably discharged on account of disability, by order of Gen. Gillmore, Feb. 11, '64; subsequently appointed Captain in 1st Reg't Vet. Vols., Hancock's Corps.

1st Lieut. George W. Barber, Dunkirk, furlough granted from Feb. 26, '63, 10 days; in command of Detachment, Botany Bay Island, S. C., from Jan. 17 to Feb. 21, '64; commissioned Captain but not mustered; absent sick from May 28, '64; honorably discharged, War Dep't, October 4, '64.

2d Lieutenant George W. Fox, Dunkirk, furlough granted from March 23,'63, 12 days; sick at Folly Island; discharged Nov. 4, '63.

Sergeant Alroy A. Ticknor, Harmony, promoted Sergeant Major, Feb. 28, '63; 1st Lieut. Co. A, Oct. 11, '64; Capt. Co. B, March 8, '65; Provost Marshal 10th A. C., Staff of Maj. Gen. Terry from March 30, '65.

Sergeant William A. Judson, Portland, promoted Regimental Commissary Sergeant, Jan. 31, '64; constantly on duty.

Sergeant Chauncey W. Hawley, Dunkirk, furlough of honor granted from Dec. 12, '63 to Jan. 15, '64; promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. G, Jan. 14, '65; 1st Lieut. from April 9, '65; Military Conductor on R. R. from May 20, '65; transferred Co. I, 3d N. Y. V., June 4, '65.

Sergeant Frank L. Wilson, Westfield, died of typho malarial fever, camp Suffolk, Va., Nov. 3, '62.

Sergeant George H. Dixon, Westfield, promoted 1st Sergeant, March 18, '63; furlough from October 23, '63, 20 days; 1st Lieut. Oct. 13, '64; A. Adjutant March 10, '65; Captain Co. A, April 24, '65; transferred 3d N. Y. Vols., June 14, '65.

Corporal Charles H. Hall, promoted Sergeant Nov. 5, '62; 1st Sergeant March 5, '65.

Corporal Alfred O. Ellis, Portland, promoted Sergeant March 18, '63; Color Sergeant Nov. 21, '63; 1st Lieutenant Co. D, Jan. 4, '65; in command Co. B, from Feb. 28, '65.

Corporal Thomas S. Rolph, Portland, wounded in hip, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; absent since.

Corporal Joseph W. Buffum, Dunkirk, wounded in shoulder, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged on account of wound, Jan. 17, '65.

Corporal Silas W. Chapman, Cherry Creek, promoted Sergeant Oct. 12, '64; sick from April 8, '65.

Corporal Volney J. Pratt, Dunkirk, sick and sent to Gen. Hospital June 29, '63; discharged from hospital Feb 18, '64.

Corporal John M. Wood, Portland, mail carrier from Dec. 28, '62; in ranks from Dec., '62; furlough from Oct. 18 to Nov. 17, '64.

Corporal William C. Baldwin, Dunkirk, sick at Folly Island; sent to hospital N. Y. Harbor, Sep. 30, '63; discharged April 30, '64; died at Dunkirk, N. Y., May 2, '64, chronic diarrhea.

Wagoner William Kloet, Dunkirk, with the Regiment through service.

Musician Chas. D. Kimball, Harmony, absent sick from July 20, '63 to Feb., '64.

PRIVATES.

Nash Abbott, Stockton, in Ambulance Corps, Feb. 5, '63; with Regiment at Folly Island; sick and sent to Gen. Hospital; died at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 18, '63.

Amos A. Ames, Dunkirk, sent to Gen. Hospital, April 28, '63; discharged June 4, '63, hemorrhage of stomach.

Henry Baldwin, Dunkirk, wounded in hip, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died of wound, June 18, '64.

James M. Baldwin, Dunkirk, in hospital from December 28, '63 to April, '64; promoted Corporal, Oct. 12, '64; Sergeant Feb. 9, '65.

Fredrick Bartmann, Dunkirk, wounded in bowels, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died of wounds, June 3, '64.

Thomas Binus, Busti, killed in battle, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Augustus Blood, Portland, promoted Corporal March 5, '63; in ranks Nov. 23, '64; clerk at Judge Advocate's office, March 29, '64 to May 1, '64; at Brigade Hd. Qrs. from May 1, '64; in Ambulance Corps from Oct. 18, '64.

George W. Blood, Lockport, Hospital Nurse, Jan. 4, '63; promoted Corporal but declined; in Q. M. Dep't from March 9, '65.

Samuel P. Bloomfield, Portland, Ambulance Corps, Feb. 5, '63; sent to hospital May 20; died Oct. 1, at Hampton, fever.

Levi S. Browncll, Dunkirk, absent sick from July 30 to Sept., '63; wounded in knee while on duty, Bermuda Hundred, May 20, '64; in hospital till close of service.

Frank C. Bullock, Portland, promoted Corporal Nov. 5, '62; sick at Folly Island and died Aug. 31, '63, fever.

Larry Burns, Dunkirk, discharged to enlist in Howard's Battery, Oct. 26, '62.

James Cahall Dunkirk, wounded in hip, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died of wounds at Philadelphia, June 25, '64.

Orrin Camp, Dunkirk, killed by enemy while on duty near Hatcher's, Va., May 24, '64.

William S. Clark, Jamestown, sent to Gen. Hospital Feb. 9, '63; discharged Aug. 21, '63, disability.

Michael Concy, Dunkirk, promoted Corporal Feb. 9, '65.

William H. Cross, Dunkirk, detached in 7th Mass. Battery, Oct. 22, '62, and killed while serving in battery at siege of Mobile, April 1, '65.

Dan'l L. Cummings. Bath, Steuben Co., absent sick from July 30, '63 to June, '64; promoted Corporal Oct. 12, '64; Sergeant, March 5, '65.

William Deplege, Arkwright, Hospital Nurse from Dec. 16, '62 to May, '63; in hospital from June 29, '63 to Sep., '63; furlough from Dec. 12, '63, 20 days; on duty at Headquarters 1st Div., 24th A. C., from Oct., '64; died at Faison's, N. C., March 23, '65, fever.

Joy Douglas, Dunkirk: absent sick from March 3, '64; on duty in hospital, Hampton, Va., till close of service.

James A. Dwyer, Dunkirk, sent to hospital Dec. 7, '64; died at Point of Rocks, Va., Dec. 29, '64.

Alfred Fairchild, Busti, detailed as musician at Suffolk; Orderly, 10th A. C. Hospital from Jan. 31, '65.

Thomas S. Fisher, Harmony, promoted Corporal March 1, '65.

Byron M. Flagg, Stockton, sent to hospital June 26, '63 ; transferred V. R. C. Oct. 19, '63.

Benjamin Frasier, Dunkirk, detached in 7th Mass. Battery, Oct. 26, '62 ; returned at expiration of service.

Henry F. Frasier, Dunkirk, detached in 7th Mass. Battery, Oct. 26, '62 ; returned at expiration of service.

Reuben Frasier, Dunkirk, detached in 7th Mass. Battery, Oct. 26, '62; returned at expiration of service.

Eli S. Gates, Dunkirk, Craney Island Hospital Sep. 18, '62 ; Hospital Nurse, Oct. 13, '62 ; discharged from hospital March 14, '63.

Charles Gautcher, Dunkirk, in Follet's Battery, Oct. 4, 62 ; rejoined Nov. ; wounded through arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64 ; rejoined Oct., '64.

Henry Grebb, Dunkirk, absent sick from June 29, '63 to Feb., '64 ; absent sick since June 25, '64.

Charles L. Hecox, Dunkirk, sick at Suffolk and discharged Dec. 10, '62, rheumatism.

John J. Hunt, Dunkirk, Corporal Sep. 20, '63 ; bugler Oct. 1, '63 ; principal musician May 1, '65.

John Johnson, Dunkirk, promoted Corporal March 5, '65.

William Johnson, Cherry Creek, sent to Gen. Hospital July 7, '63 ; died Portsmouth, Va., July 29, '63, fever.

William Jones, Kiantone, Hospital Nurse from Dec. 4, '62 to Oct., '63 ; wounded, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64 ; discharged on account of wound Feb. 3, '65.

John Kelley, Dunkirk, wounded Cold Harbor, June 1, '64, arm and hip ; discharged Feb. 15, '65

Charles Koepke, Dunkirk, absent in hospital from June 1, '64 to March, '65.

William R. Laine, Portland, killed in battle, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Charles W. Lawrence, Silver Creek, sick at Folly Island from effect of sunstroke ; sent to hospital ; died at Hilton Head after being discharged, May 6, '64, brain disease.

Andrew Link, Dunkirk, Corporal March 30, '64 ; wounded June 1, '64, hand ; absent since.

George J. Measor, Dunkirk, constantly with Regiment.

Thomas McCormick, Dunkirk, detached as Hospital Nurse, Wilmington, from March 7, '65.

Charles F. Mulling, Dunkirk, absent sick from June 29, '63 to March, '64.

Lester Merriman, Sheridan, detailed in Follett's Battery, Oct. 4, '62 ; died Oct. 29, '62.

Azariah Mills, Dunkirk, sent to Gen. Hospital June 29, '63 ; transferred V. R. C., Aug. 22, '63 ; since died.

Charles L. Norton, Westfield, sick at Folly Island, discharged March 5, '63, disease of brain.

Welcome L. Patterson, Dunkirk, furlough granted from Feb. 20, '63 ; absent since.

William Pease, Dunkirk, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Charles Peeor, Portland, taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64 ; released March, '65.

David Peck, Busti, in 7th Mass. Battery, Oct. 22, '62; rejoined Company, Nov., '62 ; absent sick from May 23, to Sept., '64; detailed to duty in hospital, Wilmington, Mareh 10, '65 ; died at Wilmington.

Almond Ploss, Harmony, killed, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Harvey Potter, Portland, died at Camp Suffolk, Va., Nov. 4, '62, typhoid fever.

Charles Price, Dunkirk, Offieers' Cook from Dec. 5, '62 to Oet., '63; Cook at 18th Corps Headquarters from Sep., '64 ; in hospital Oet., '64 ; absent sinee.

John R. Rolph, Portland, furlongh granted from June 21 to July 29, '63 ; in Pioneer Corps, 2d Div., 10th A. C., from Jan. 13, '65.

Christian Rnss, Dunkirk, died in hospital Folly Island, Oet. 11, '63 ; fever and dysentery.

George Sehneider, Dunkirk, on duty eonstantly.

Caleb H. Sehaffer, Fredonia, died at Folly Island, Nov. 23, '63, diarrhea.

Nathaniel J. Shaw, Dunkirk, promoted Sergeant Mareh 30, '64 ; left Regiment while at Fort Riehmond, N. Y., Nov. 12, '64.

Moses L. Sherman, Dunkirk, diseharged on aeeount of aeeidental loss of three fingers in Camp Suffolk, Va., Feb. 21, '63.

Gilman Shirley, Dunkirk, killed, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Thomas Smith, Sheridan, sent to Gen. Hospital, Feb. 9, '63 ; transferred to V R. C., April 10, '64.

Paul Squimer, Dunkirk, died at Camp Suffolk, Va., Dee. 15, '62, typhoid fever.

Wilson P. Tenney, Hanover, wounded arm and breast, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64 ; rejoined Jan., '65.

Dewitt C. Tew, Stoekton, telegraph serviee from Nov. 20, '63 to May, '64 ; killed at Cold Harbor, Junc 1, '64.

Barney Thompson, Dunkirk, eonstantly with Regiment.

Charles F. Toles, Sheridan, siek and sent to hospital June 29, '63 ; on duty in hospital till elose of serviee.

Silas N. Toles, Sheridan, absent sick from July 30 to Nov. 12, '64 ; promoted Corporal Nov. 26, '64 ; Sergeant Mareh 5, '65.

Milo J. Tripp, Harmony, with Regiment through serviee.

John O. Warner, Portland, Corporal Sept. 20, '63 ; absent sick from May 3 to Sept. 8, '64 ; Color Corporal and killed in battle, Sept. 29, '64, New Market Heights.

Melvin Welch, Dunkirk, diseharged to enlist in Howard's Battery, Oet. 26, '62.

William Welch, Sheridan, diseharged to enlist in Howard's Battery, Oet. 26, '62.

Frank G. Wheeler, Dunkirk, promoted Corporal Mareh 18, '63; in ranks April 7, '64 ; sent to hospital siek Feb. 25, '65 ; died on board transport from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, April 11, '65.

Lamott Wheeler, Poland, absent siek from June 15 to Oet., '64; promoted Corporal Feb. 9, '65.

Franeis Wilson, Dunkirk, wounded in head June 1, '64, Cold Harbor; rejoined Jan., '65 ; absent siek from May 19, '65.

John A. White, Portland, absent on recruiting service from Aug. 12, '63; absent through service.

Orlin Wood, Harmony, sent to Gen. Hospital June 29, '63; transferred V. R. C. Aug. 22, '63.

John Wright, Laona, promoted Corporal April 28, '64; wounded, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; arm amputated; absent since.

Edmund Watts, Jamestown, joined Regiment Dec. 6, '62; in Q. M. Dep't, helper through service.

RECRUITS.

RECEIVED UP TO MARCH 31, 1864.

Peter Scheible, New York City,
Charles Gebhardt, New York City,
Orrin Blood, Hanover, promoted Corporal March 18, '65,
D. Mulvihill, North East, Pa., wounded June 1, '64; rejoined Oct., '64.
Robert Henry, Canada West, killed by enemy while on duty near Petersburg, June 25, '64.
Levi E. Tenny, Athens, Pa.,
Frank Whalon, unknown, wounded June 1, '64; absent since.

AT BERMUDA HUNDRED, MAY 8, 1864.

Fred P. Boynton, Fredonia,
John S. Lathrop, Jamestown,
Lavergne F. Gardiner, Laona,
George W. Lewis, Fredonia,
Augustus F. Gardner, Laona.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, JANUARY 4, 1865.

Matthew Mallory,
Peter Almasher,
William Schmidt,
John Considine,
George McIntosh,
Matthew Flynn,
John Troy,
George E. Terry,
Wm. Gleode,
Matthew Collins,
Philip Smith,
Charles Shaver,
Frank Fancy,
Wm. O'Neil,
G. W. Shirley,
George Fath,
William Racine,
Joseph Burden,
Baptiste Jerome,
Samuel W. Hudson,
Rich'd B. Hawkins, Feb. 5, Providence, R. I.,
Stephen Mills, Feb. 5.

AT FAISON'S STATION, MARCH 28, 1865.

Thomas Anderson,
Charles Adolph,
George Dietrich,
Petrel Dorcas,
John H. Degan,
Thomas Elk,
Adam Fries,
John Vogel,
Henry Huber,
Lonis H. Hertz,
Stanislaus Kopper,
Alonzo Loucks,
George Langworth,
John H. Moe,
John Reinhardt,
August Shuman,
Conrad Schweisler,
Max Schwentzauer,
Emil Seiler,
George F. Tropp,
Lewis Young.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

Captain Joseph C. Russ, transferred to 3d N. Y. V.
1st Lieutenant Chauncey W. Hawley, transferred to 3d N. Y. V.,
2d Lieutenant Ammon B. Cobb, transferred to 3d N. Y. V.,
Sergeant Charles H. Hall,
" Silas W. Chapman,
" J. M. Baldwin,
Sergeant Silas N. Toles,
" Dan'l L. Cummings,
Corporal Thomas S. Rolph,
" Andrew Link,
" John Wright,
" Lamott Wheeler,
" M. Cooney,
" John Johnson,
" Thomas S. Fisher.

COMPANY "H."

Company H was principally recruited by J. G. Palmiter, who, at a public meeting held in the Town of Chantauqua, came forward and volunteered himself, and thereby induced a large number to volunteer with him; at three subsequent meetings the Company was nearly filled, and Mr. Palmiter was appointed Captain. Edgar F. Smith and Loren T. Damon recruited a portion of the Company. The first man was enrolled August 16, and the Company complete August 28, 1862, at which date it was mustered into the service. Lieutenants Damon and Smith were honorably discharged the service in the winter of 1862-3. The Company originally numbered 103 officers and men. On the field report for October, 1862, 101. 14 died of disease, and 19 by casualties of battle. 67 of the original number are supposed to be living. 54 recruits were received at varions times.

Captain Palmiter died at Jamestown, N. Y., August 1st, 1864, aged 54 years. He was born in Oneida Co., but his youth was principally spent in Herkimer Co., where he attended Fairfield Academy. His residence iu this County dates from the year 1835. He was a man of clear, vigorous perceptions, good judgment, and highly respected for his moral worth. At an age when he might reasonably have considered himself exempt from the terrible exertions and sufferings which the active prosecution of war inevitably entails, he voluntarily gave himself to the service of his country, and having no experience whatever in the duties which devolved upon him as the leader of a company of his fellow countrymen, he set himself to learn them with all the ardor of youth, and in the trying position in which he was placed, he was as a father and friend as much as a commanding officer to the noble young men under his charge.

Through nearly two years of this rude, unnatural life, he was faithful in every situation, enduring manfully and with the uniform cheerfulness of youth the exposures, the toils, the sufferings, the sickness incident to our condition. He often endured much of physical suffering by reason of sickness while in camp, but amid it all, he had a smile for all his friends who called to see him, and was ever more inclined to talk about other matters

than his own physical infirmities. His character was high in tone and pure in principles. Every one who made his acquaintance respected him.

After the battle of Cold Harbor, in which he was severely wounded through the arm, he was sent to Washington and there granted a furlough to his home. It was hoped that his wound would soon heal and he be restored to the service; but the shock to his nervous system was such that he did not rally, and after a painful illness he gradually sunk and passed away to his rest, with the bright hopes of an everlasting life cheering and sustaining him. He leaves a wife and one son to mourn his departure.

Lieutenant George W. Edmonds was the son of William and Lucy Edmonds, of Chautauqua. A young man of vigorous, energetic character, who had improved well the limited advantages of his youth, he went to New York City as a clerk in 1860, and after a residence there of somewhat more than two years returned to the County in the summer of 1862, to enlist in the Regiment then forming. He was made 1st Sergeant at the organization of the Company, and after the resignation of Lieutenant Smith received promotion as 2d Lieutenant, and in the spring of 1864 as 1st Lieutenant. He was a cool, fearless officer, often detailed to duties that required the highest courage and discretion. His moral and religious character shone conspicuous amid the temptations of camp life, and he has left a memory behind him which will be ever fragrant to all his associates. While directing the portion of the line of skirmishers under his charge on the 27th October, near Darbytown Road, in the midst of a galling fire pressing it slowly up toward the enemy's works, he was shot through the head and killed instantly. His remains were secured and forwarded home for interment.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain John G. Palmiter, Jamestown, absent sick from July 30 to Sept. 14, '63; wounded in arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; sent home to Jamestown, N. Y., on sick leave; died Aug. 1, '64.

1st Lieutenant Loren T. Damon, Jamestown, honorably discharged at Camp Suffolk, Va., Jan. 23, '63, physical disability.

2d Lieutenant Edgar F. Smith, Mayville, resigned and honorably discharged the service, Dec. 29, '62.

Sergeant George W. Edmonds, Mayville, promoted to 2d Lieutenant Jan. 20, '63; absent sick from July 30 to Nov., '63; in command of Co. C from Feb. 28 to April 1, '64; 1st Lieutenant May 31, '64; recommended for Captain Oct. 17, '64; killed in battle, Darbytown Road, Oct. 27, '64.

Serg't Egbert Denton, Chautauqua, 1st Serg't May 8, '63; absent sick from July 8, '63 to Feb., '64; wounded in battle, Sept. 29, '64; leg amputated. Recommended for promotion.

Serg't Alvah Matthews, Chautauqua, absent sick from July 30 to Oct. 14, '63; sick at Folly Island; discharged at Jacksonville, Fla., March 6, '64, chronic diarrhea.

Serg't John Bly, Sherman, discharged at Suffolk, Va., Jan. 3, '63, physical disability.

Serg't Wait J. Stevens, Mayville, in Q. M. Dep't from Aug. 27, '63 to May 4, '64; wounded in hand, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged from hospital May 19, '65.

Corporal Edward A. Dutcher, Chautauqua, promoted Sergeant May 8, '63; on recruiting service, N. Y. State, from Dec. 31, '63 to May 4, '64; wounded in leg, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged from hospital May 19, '65.

Corp'l Chester S. Hannum, Mayville, promoted Sergeant May 8, '63; absent sick from July 30 to Oct., '63; wounded through side, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died on the field, June 2, '64.

Corp'l Robert L. Coe, Sherman, absent sick from June 29 to Aug. 4, '63; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Corp'l Marcus VanNess, Sherman, died of enteritis at Camp Suffolk, Va., Nov. 11, '62.

Corp'l John Ellis, Mayville, discharged at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 9, '62, old fracture of leg.

Corp'l Charles H. Tucker, Mayville, promoted Sergeant Jan. 22, '63; wounded in skirmish at siege of Suffolk, April 13, '63; died in hospital of wound, April 14.

Corp'l William C. Keyes, Mayville, promoted Sergeant March 30, '64; furlough of honor, 20 days from Oct. 23, '63; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Corp'l Frank McCowl, Chautauqua, promoted Sergeant Jan. 14, '64; wounded in hand, June 1, '64; absent till Sept., '64; promoted 1st Lieutenant March 29, '65.

Musician James T. Marshall, Hartfield, absent in hospital from March 8, '64 till close of service.

PRIVATES.

Robert Adkins, Sherman, killed in battle, New Market Heights, Sept. 29, '64.

Loyal Allen, Chautauqua, died at Folly Island, Nov. 24, '63, chronic diarrhea.

Orrin S. Allen, Harmony, Hospital Nurse from Sept. 20, '63 to April, '64; injured in battle, Sept. 29, '64, explosion of shell.

Wallace Applebee, Clymer, promoted Corporal Jan. 14, '64; killed at New Market Heights, Sept. 29, '64.

Eli C. Beecher, Clymer, promoted Corporal Nov. 12, '62; wounded in leg, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; promoted Sergeant June 14, '64; discharged from hospital, March 14, '65.

William Bloomer, Jr., Chautauqua, constantly on duty.

Amos Burdick, Chautauqua, discharged on account of age, deafness and general debility, Dec. 20, '62.

Frank Buss, Sherman, in hospital from March 2, '63; transferred V. R. C. April 10, '64.

Loyal Bushee, Chautauqua, discharged at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 5, '62, chronic diarrhea.

Kingsley Carpenter, Ellery, on duty in Q. M. Dep't through most of service.

Charles A. Clark, Clymer, in Q. M. Dep't from March 3, '63 to July, '64.

James Combs, Mina, sick at Folly Island, Oct. 20, '63; died at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 1, '63, dysentery and fever.

Lewis Comstock, Chautauqua, absent sick from Aug. 6 to Nov. '63; in hospital at Beaufort, S. C., from March 8 to Dec., '64; wounded Jan. 15, '65; died of wounds, Jan. 18, '65.

Vernon Covillo, Clymer, discharged at Hampton, Va., May 25, '63, injury to spine.

Charles Crandall, Chautauqua, constantly on duty.

Harry Crandall, Chautauqua, promoted Corporal May 8, '63; in Q. M. Dep't from Nov. 17, '63 to Feb. 23, '64; wounded in groin at Cold Harbor, June 2, '64; in hospital; discharged at Hampton, Va., June 27, '65.

William A. Craudall, Chautauqua, absent in hospital since Dec. 26, '63.

Alonzo Curtis, Stockton, constantly on duty.

Henry B. Cushing, Sherman, in hospital from July 17, '63 to Dec., '63; slight wound in hand, June 1, '64; missing and supposed killed, Sept. 29, '64.

James Davis, Harmony, killed in battle at Carrsville, Va., May 15, '63.

Nehemiah Davis, Harmony, absent sick from June 29, '63 to February 23, '64; absent in hospital from May 10 to June 27, '64; wounded in front of Petersburg in hip by piece of shell, Sept. 21, '64; rejoiued Dec., '64; wounded in foot, Jan. 15, '65; in hospital since.

John DeLaine, Chautauqua, wounded in leg, Sept. 29, '64; missing since and supposed to be dead.

Charles Donaldson, Chautauqua, in Q. M. Dep't from Dec. 17, '63 to April, '64; wounded in knee at Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, July 30, '64; died at Hampton, August 12, '64, wounds.

George W. Ellis, Chautauqua, died at Folly Island, Oct. 12, '63, dysentery.

Solomou R. Ellis, Chautauqua, sent to hospital, July 30, '63; discharged at Hampton, Jan. 6, '64.

Benjamin S. Ferguson, Chautauqua, sick and died at Folly Island, Oct. 24, '63, chronic diarrhea.

John C. Fillmore, Chautauqua, constantly on duty.

John E. Freeman, Chautauqua, promoted Corporal Jan. 22, '63; in hospital July 30, '63; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Charles Gorman, Chautauqua, in hospital from June 29, '63 to Aug., '63; in hospital from June 14 to Aug., '64; furlough granted from May 8, '65.

Henry Hays, Chautauqua, died in hospital at Hampton, Va., April 22, '63, diptheria.

Miles Heath, Sherman, promoted Corporal June 14, '64; Serg't March 1, '65.

Perry Heath, Sherman, died at Folly Island, Oct. 18, '63, typho malarial fever.

W. Harrison Hubbard, Sherman, absent in hospital from June 29, '63 to Feb., '64.

Wm. Henry Hubbard, Sherman, absent in hospital from June 29 to Oct., '63; wounded through body, Oct. 27, '64; died in hospital at Hampton, Va., Nov. 5, '64.

Samuel Hull, Sherman, killed accideutally, Oct. 27, '64.

Bruce Jaquins, Clymer, promoted Corporal April 1, '64; in ranks May 5, '64; guard duty from May 4, '64.

Albert C. Jones, Ellery, wounded in neck at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined Company Sept. 11, '64; promoted Corporal June 14, '64; wounded severely in side Sept. 29, '64; rejoined Company Dec. 30, '64; wounded in hand at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65; promoted Sergeant Jan. 1, '65.

George W. Jones, Ellery, promoted Corporal March 6, '65.

Robert Jones, Chautauqua, on duty at Brigade Hd. Qrs. since Dec. 14, '64.

William B. Jones, Chautauqua, promoted Corporal Jan. 22, '63; disabled by strain and absent in hospital from May 4 to Sept., 64; detailed to hospital duty, Wilmington, N. C., March 5, '65.

Jonas A. Lathrop, Chautauqua, promoted Corporal March 6, '65.

Anson G. Leet, Chautauqua, wounded in leg, accidentally, Suffolk, Va.; sick leave granted from Dec. 16, '62; discharged at Elmira, March 4, '64.

Francis Lewis, Chautauqua, constantly on duty.

William W. Lenox, Chautauqua, died at Folly Island, S. C., Dec. 31, '63, fever.

Perry Lincolu, Chautauqua, absent in hospital from June 29, '63 to Feb., '65.

William H. Lincoln, Sherman, sent to hospital Aug. 6, '63; transferred V. R. C. Aug. 12, '63.

Dwight C. Loucks, Ellery, promoted Corporal Jan. 1, '65.

John G. Mayborn, Harmony, died of typhoid fever at Camp Suffolk, Va., Nov. 10, '62.

Thomas Mayborn, Sherman, detached in 7th Mass. Battery, Oct. 25, '62.

William Mensink, Mina, absent sick from July 31, '64 to Dec., '64.

Conrad H. Mertz, Clymer, sent to hospital Sept. 30, '63; died in hospital at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Oct. 25, '63.

Morris B. Messenger, Sherman, promoted Corporal May 8, '63; absent sick from July 30 to Nov., '63; promoted 2d Lieutenant Jan. 5, '65.

Isaac D. Miles, Chautauqua, sent to hospital Oct. 20, '63; died in hospital at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 2, '63, chronic diarrhea.

Alexander McKitrick, Chautauqua, promoted Corporal June 14, '64; Sergeant April 9, '65.

Franklin Nichols, Sherman, absent in hospital from June 29, '63 to June, '64; taken prisoner in battle at New Market Heights, Sept. 29, '64; paroled at Annapolis, Oct. 21, '64.

William Ressling, Clymer, absent sick from July to Sept., '64; promoted Corporal March 1, '65.

Robert R. Risley, Clymer, discharged at Suffolk, Va., Feb. 3, '63, inflammation of hip with scrofula.

Walter S. Risley, Clymer, died at Camp Suffolk, Va., Dec. 18, '62, measles and pneumonia.

James Rhodes, French Creek, wounded in thigh near Fort Fisher, Jan. 14, '65; absent since.

Claudius Ross, Clymer, discharged at Suffolk, Va.. May 27, '63, diptheria.

Jacob Ruch, Chautauqua, wounded severely in back at Darbytown Road, Oct. 27, '64; rejoined April, '65; promoted Corporal May 1, '65.

Saxton E. Skiuner, Sherman, Q. M. Dep't Sept. 8, '63; on Provost Guard from May, '64.

Edson M. Smith, Stockton, absent sick since June 1, '64.

William F. Smith, Clymer, wounded fracture of right thigh, June 1, '64; died at Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., of wounds, June 21, '64.

Nicholas Sower, Chautauqua, absent sick from June 29 to Aug., '63; promoted Corporal March 30, '64; in ranks by his own request, April 1, '64; wounded in head, Cold Harbor, June 4, '64; rejoined Sept. 27, '64.

Aaron D. Stebbins, Sherman, absent in hospital since July 31, '63.

David H. Stebbins, Sherman, absent sick from Aug. 16 to Dec. '64; promoted Corporal May 1, '65.

Julius Stebbins, Sherman, died at Suffolk, May 31, '63, diptheria.

William J. Stearns, Sherman, absent in hospital from June 29 to August, '63;

on hospital duty from Sept. 16, '63 to Mareh, '64; promoted Corporal Jan. 1, '65.

John C. Stowell, Chautauqua, sent to hospital July 8, '63; recovered and on duty in hospital till close of serviee.

Alonzo Sullivan, Clymer, promoted Corporal Jan. 14, '64; Sergeant April 9, '65; furlough granted from May 9, '65.

Stephen D. Taber, Chautauqua, wounded in hand and arm Sept. 29, '64; promoted Corporal March 29, '65; detaehed as offieer in 1st Brig., 3d Div., U. S. C. T., since April 9, '65.

Jared N. Tillotson, Sherman, wounded in eg, Colld Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged from hospital April 10, '65.

William P. Tinkcom, Mayville, elerk in Adjutant's office through service; on reeruiting service, N. Y. State, from Dec. 21, '63 to May 4, '64.

Elijah P. Thompson, Clymer, sent to hospital June 29, '63; discharged from hospital, David's Island, N. Y., April 17, '64, for disability.

George A. Thompson, French Creek, absent sick July 30, '63; taken prisoner at Cox's Bridge, N. C., Mareh 24, '65; returned to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

George Thompson, Chautauqua, killed by shell at Black's Island, S. C., Sept. 25, '63.

Thomas J. Upton, Clymer, sent to hospital June 29, '63; discharged from hospital Sept. 18, '63, disability.

Caleb Wallaee, Sherman, on duty in hospital from Sept. 29, '64 till close of service.

Nelson L. Wallace, Chautauqua, killed, Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64.

John Wanshouse, Clymer, diseharged at Folly Island, S. C., Nov. 11, '63, chronie diarrhea.

Samuel O. Wileox, Chautauqua, sent to hospital June 29, '63; died at Hampton, Va., July 5, '63.

John Wise, Chautauqua, constantly with Regiment.

Orwell Whitney, Chautauqua, detailed in 7th Mass. Battery, May 27, '63; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, '63.

RECRUITS.

RECEIVED TO MAY 31, '64.

Silas P. Hill, Ellicott, April 8; absent sick from Aug. 16 to Dec., '64,
Edward C. Burch,
William Weatherly,
Newton Harrington, Carroll,
Hayden Benchley,
DeWitt C. Smith,
Henry Watkins,
Albert Warren,
Isaac J. Storer.

RECEIVED NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

Enoch Russel, Chautauqua,
Isaiah Gelvin, Crawford Co., Pa.,
Emilus Bushnel, Sherman,
William Kinniston, Carroll,
Samuel Kinniston, Carroll,
Rollin W. Abbey, Frewsburg,
James Pangborn, "
Albert Adams, Sherman.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, JANUARY 3, 1865.

John Lochler,
Denis Belanger,

Valentine Breyer,
Louis Kramer,
Thomas Kelley,
Paul Ignatz,
Emil Gerard,
William O'Brien,
Peter Bolin,
Stephen Lafrican,
William A. Beck,
Cyprian A. Marcon,
Jacques Sansouci,
Byron Stickney,
Patrick Durken,
Patrick O'Brien.

RECEIVED AT FAISON'S STATION, MARCH 18, 1865.

Lewis Apple,
Napoleon Archibald,
Joseph Belinger,
Eugene Baden,
John Conly,
James Daily,
Charles Douglass,
Francis Disce,
Charles Green,
Joseph Gammon,
Francis Husted,
Thomas Kuhn,
Oliver LaCross,
Charles McVey,
William McCann,
John Scarbrau,
Gottleib Schneider,
Lewis Thomas,
John Whalon,
George Whitbee,
David B. White, Watertown, N. Y., promoted Lt. Col. 81st N. Y. V.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

Captain Heman S. Fox,
1st Lieutenant Frank McCowl,
2d Lieutenant Morris B. Messenger,
Sergeant Egbert Denton,
" Albert C. Jones,
" Miles Heath,
" Alonzo Sullivan,
" Alex. McKittrick,
Corporal William J. Stearns,
" Dwight C. Loucks,
" William Ressling,
" Jonas A. Lathrop,
" George W. Jones,
" Samuel D. Taber,
" Jacob Ruch,
" David H. Stebbins.

COMPANY "I."

Company I was principally recruited in the towns of Pomfret and Stockton, by William H. Green and Lyman J. Parker, between the 25th August and the 1st September, 1862. John C. Mullett, of Fredonia, was the choice of the Pomfret men for Captain, but on account of some town feeling on the part of the Stockton men, he withdrew, and Charles H. Oley, a resident of New York City, at the time of the Company being recruited traveling in this County, who had some experience in the State Militia, and was recommended by the County Military Committee, was chosen Captain. Captain Oley labored faithfully to promote the discipline and efficiency of his Company. At Suffolk he was frequently detailed on engineering duty. At Petersburg, July, 1864, he was taken sick and sent to hospital at Hampton, Va., where he was honorably discharged on account of disability, Nov. 23, 1864. 1st Lieut. Parker was promoted Captain of Company C, in the month of July, 1864, to the command of which he had been assigned at the commencement of the Spring campaign. In this

situation he displayed the highest qualities of a Company Commander, and while fearlessly doing his duty amid the terrible carnage on the 29th September, he was struck by a fragment of shell over his right eye, producing violent concussion of the brain, the result of which was, he was compelled to resign his commission early in 1865, and retire from the service. 2d Lieut. Crane rose to the position of Captain in the Company in which he originally enlisted as a private, and after a highly honorable career returned home at the close of the service with his Company. No officer in the Regiment was more constantly on duty or passed through more perilous scenes unscathed than did Captain Crane. The Company originally numbered 94 officers and men. On the field report for October, 1862, aggregate officers and men, 98. Of the original number 23 died of disease, 3 by casualties of battle, and 72 are still supposed to be living. Recruits received at various times, 39.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain Charles H. Oley, New York City, absent sick from July 5, '63 to Sept., '63; from July 8, '64; honorably discharged at Hampton, Va., on account of disability, Nov. 23, '64.

1st Lieut. Lyman J. Parker, Stockton, absent sick from July 30 to Sept., '63; assigned command Co. C, May 4, '64; promoted Captain Co. C, July 23, '64; wounded in head, New Market Heights, Sept. 29, '64; discharged Jan. 4, '65.

2d Lieut. Clareuce A. Crane, Fredouia, on recruiting service, N. Y. State, from July 24 to Dec. 10, '63; promoted 1st Lieutenaut July 23, '64; Acting Adjutant May 17 to June 23, '64; from June 30 to Aug. 1, '64; from Sept. 30, '64 to March 1, '65; in command of garrison, Big Bay Island, S. C., from Dec. 19, '63 to Feb. 25, '64; promoted Captain Co. I, Jan. 3, '65.

Sergeant Ameuzo J. Miller, Stockton, absent on sick furlough, 20 days, from Oct. 23, '63; sick in hospital Aug. 24, '64; discharged from hospital Sept. 25, '64.

Sergeant John S. Williams, Fredonia, furlough of honor 20 days from Dec. 14, '63; died at Folly Islaud, Feb. 1, '64, crysipelas.

Sergeant William H. Craue, Stockton, promoted 1st Sergeant Sept. 25, '64; reduced to Sergeaut Feb. 10, '65; rauks March 7, '65; absent iu hospital from Sept. 29, '64 to Mareh 14, '65; Clerk at Div. Hd. Qrs. from April 4, '65.

Sergeant James Renne, Fredonia, in rauks May 30, '64; woundcd in shoulder, Darbytown Road, Oct. 27, '64; absent since.

Sergeant Ammou B. Cobb, Fredonia, wounded in hand, New Market Heights, Sept. 29, '64; promotcd 1st Sergeant Feb. 10, '65; 2d Lieutenant Co. G, April 26, '65; assigned to 3d N. Y. Vols., June 14, '65.

Corporal Joel A. Fisher, Stockton, absent in hospital from July 30 to Oct. 14, '63; on recruiting service, N. Y. State, Dec. 21, '63 to May 4, '64; absent in hospital from Aug. 14, '64; in ranks May 7, '65; died in hospital, Hampton, Va., May 9, '65, fever.

Corporal William H. Sprague, Fredonia, in ranks Dec. 16, '62; on duty in Q. M. Dep. from March 23, '64; sick in hospital from Sept. 11, '64.

Corporal Charles E. Duncan, Stockton, died at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 2, '62, gastric fever.

Corporal John K. Hempstead, Fredonia, in ranks Dec. 16, '62; absent in hospital from Jan. 30, '65, on duty.

Corporal James M. Ball, Stockton, Sergeant March 30, '64; wounded in shoulder, New Market Heights, Sept. 29, '64; on guard duty from April 4, '65.

Corporal Cornelius W. Parker, Fredonia, in ranks Feb. 1, '63; sent to hospital from Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 23, '63; died at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 24, '64, chronic diarrhea.

Corporal J. Francis Goodrich, Fredonia, absent in hospital from Sept. 2 5, '64.

Corporal Reed W. Cummings, Stockton, in ranks Dec. 16, '62; died at Folly Island, S. C., Sept. 12, '63, fever.

Musician John C. Bloomfield, Stockton, absent in hospital from July 30, '63; discharged from hospital Nov. 8, '64, debility.

Musician George E. Gibson, Stockton, principal musician from May 1, '65.

Wagoner Albert C. Fiske, Fredonia, in Q. M. Dep't through service.

PRIVATES.

Dexter F. Allen, Fredonia, absent sick from July 30, '63 to Oct., '64.

Josiah F. Allen, Fredonia, discharged for physical disability, Suffolk, Va., Feb. 26, '63.

Truman H. Allen, Fredonia, discharged by reason of irregular enlistment, June 24, '63.

George Apthorp, Fredonia, taken prisoner on picket, Bermuda Hundred, Aug. 25, '64; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 13, '64.

James Apthorp, Fredonia, sent to hospital June 29, '63; sick leave granted; died Fredonia, N. Y., Aug. 20, '63.

Samuel Apthorp, Fredonia, taken prisoner with George, Aug. 25, '64; died, Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 2, '64.

William Apthorp, Fredonia, sent to Fredonia, N. Y., on sick leave, Nov. 22, '63; died Feb. 17, '64, chronic diarrhea.

George Bailey, Fredonia, at home sick Sept. 15, '63; transferred V. R. C. Sept. 29, '64.

Henry Barber, Fredonia, detailed as musician from Jan. 22, '64.

John C. Beebe, Stockton, absent sick from July 8, '63 to Oct., '64; in hospital since Dec. 20, '64.

Levi M. Bridell, Fredonia, absent in hospital from Aug. 24, '64 to Feb. 6, '65.

John A. Bockstanz, Dunkirk, absent sick from July 30, '63 to Oct. 20, '64; from Dec. 20, '64 to Feb., '65; detailed to hospital duty, Wilmington, N. C., March 6, '65; died April 8, '65.

Hiram Bolster, Fredonia, on light duty through most term of service.

George Clark, Fredonia, constantly on duty.

Franklin Cramer, Fredonia, discharged at Folly Island, Nov. 11, '63, chronic diarrhea.

George A. Clute, Stockton, taken prisoner, Aug. 25, '64; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 2, '65, chronic diarrhea.

Edwin Davis, Fredonia, wounded in arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined March 2, '65; on duty in hospital, Wilmington, N. C., from March 4, '65.

Levi Darby, Fredonia, detailed musician Dec. 20, '62; rejoined Co. Jan. 3, '64; wounded in knee, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; absent since.

Ferdinand W. Dennison, Stockton, in hospital from July 30 to Sept., '63; wounded, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged from hospital April 3, '65.

James Denoyelles, Fredonia, detached in 7th Mass. Battery from Dec. 8, '62; returned June 25, '65.

Noble Doty, Stockton, killed in battle, Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64; buried on field.

Norton Dowd, Stockton, died at Federal Point, N. C., Jan. 27, '65, congestive chills.

Henry A. Duncan, Stockton, died at Suffolk, Va., Oct. 7, '62, inflammation of bowels; first death in Regiment.

George Evans, Stockton, absent sick from July 30 to Sept. 14, '63; wounded in hand on picket line May 25, '64.

Christian A. Fandt, Stockton, absent sick from June 29, '63 to Sept., '64; sent to hospital Oct. 5, '64; absent since.

Silas G. Gardner, Stockton, absent in hospital from July 30, '63; discharged from hospital March 23, '65.

August Glasser, Stockton, on duty constantly.

Benj. W. Gossett, Westfield, absent on sick leave from Sept. 25, '63 to Jan. 28, '64; sick and absent since Sept. 28, '64.

Myron Gould, Fredonia, wounded in side Sept. 29, '64; did not leave Company; furlough granted from April 8, '65.

Jerome S. Graves, Stockton, in 7th Mass. Battery, Oct. 27, '62; rejoined Dec. 28, '62.

Charles J. Haight, Stockton, in hospital June 29, '63; promoted Corporal, Oct. 25, '63; Sergeant Sept. 25, '64; in hospital from March 15, '65.

Edward A. Hewes, Fredonia, detailed as bugler July 20, '63; died Sept. 29, '63, disease of heart.

Julius B. Hewes, Fredonia, groom from Oct. 28, '62 to Oct., '64; on duty in Q. M. Dep't from Oct. 28, '64.

Elisha A. Herrick, Stockton, on duty in Q. M. Dep't from Nov. 16, '63 to March 4, '64; wounded Petersburg, June 17, '64; transferred V. R. C., Nov. 2, '64.

Marvin G. Holt, Fredonia, detailed musician Dec. 20, '62; sick in hospital from Oct. 22, '63 to Dec. 30, '64.

Henry Ives, Fredonia, promoted Corporal Dec. 22, '63; severely wounded in arm, New Market Heights, Va., Sept. 29, '64; absent since.

Francis J. Kazer, Stockton, Gen. Hospital June 29, '63; promoted Corporal June 1, '64; contusion from fragment of shell, Sept. 29, '64; promoted Sergeant March 7, '65; 1st Sergeant May 1, '65; furlough granted from April 8, '65; recommended for promotion as 2d Lieutenant at close of service.

Loriston J. King, Stockton, discharged at Suffolk, Va., March 5, 63, hernia.

Charles Lewis, Fredonia, promoted Corporal March 7, '65.

Samuel E. Lewis, Fredonia, absent in hospital from July 30, '63 to Sept. 2, '64.

Locklin Lowell, Fredonia, discharged at Folly Island, S. C., Nov. 3, '63, chronic diarrhea.

Henry Lash, Fredonia, absent in hospital from Dec. 20, '64.

Fred A. Lindell, Stockton, detailed in U. S. Signal Corps, Dec. 2, '62; promoted Sergeant, U. S. S. C., July 11, '63.

John Mahoney, Fredonia, taken prisoner Sept. 29, '64; paroled and returned

to Annapolis, Md., Dec., '64; rejoined Co. at Raleigh, N. C., April 18, '65.

Charles Mercer, Fredonia, absent sick from Dec. 20, '63 to March, '64; wounded in arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; taken prisoner at Cox's Landing, Neuse River, March 23, '65; released and rejoined Co. May 12, '65.

Robert Miller, Fredonia, in hospital from May 17, '64; discharged May 22, '65, disability.

Alfred W. Miller, Stockton, absent in hospital from Sept. 28, '64 to March, '65; detailed to duty in Q. M. Dep't from April 4, '65.

Hiram P. Morse, Stockton, absent sick from July 30, '63 to Sept. 2, '64.

William W. McLellan, Stockton, sent to hospital July 30, '63; discharged from hospital Nov. 1, '63.

William H. Penhollow, Ellington, absent sick from Oct. 18, '63 to June, '64; in Q. M. Dep't from April 3, '65.

Dorus D. Penhollow, Ellington, promoted Corporal June 1, '64; in ranks Oct. 2, '64; detailed in Q. M. Dep. March 8, '65.

William J. Pierce, Fredonia, Hospital Nurse from Nov. 30, '62 to Jan. 8, '63; died, Folly Island, Oct. 19, '63, chronic diarrhea.

Frederick A. Pierce, Fredonia, Hospital Nurse from Nov. 30, '62 to March 1, '63; in hospital from June 29 to Oct. 14, '63; in hospital Nov. 12, '63 to May, '64; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64, head and arm; died at White House, June 7, '64.

Barney Philips, Stockton, absent in hospital from July 30, '63; transferred V. R. C. March 31, '64.

Jesse A. Putnam, Fredonia, promoted Corporal Dec. 16, '62; in hospital from May 30, '64.

Israel R. Raymond, Stockton, promoted Corporal March 30, '64; Sergeant, May 1, '65; wounded, contusion of leg, Oct. 27, '64.

Charles E. Randall, Fredonia, promoted Corporal Sept. 25, '64.

Delos D. Richardson, Fredonia, sick in hospital from Sept. 28, '63 to June 5, '64; in light battery from June 5 to Sept., '64; promoted Corporal Nov. 28, '64; absent in hospital from March 6, '65.

Ransom J. Rolph, Stockton, in hospital June 29, '63; Ambulance Corps Sept. 27, '64; with Medical Director from Dec., '64; sick and sent North May, '65.

Amariah C. Russ, Fredonia, promoted Corporal March 7, '65; absent sick from June 1, '65.

George W. Reed, Stockton, sent to hospital Feb. 14, '63; discharged at Hampton, Va., Aug. 7, '63.

William A. Spear, Stockton, in Ambulance Corps Feb. 5, '63; absent sick from July 30, '63 to Oct. 14, '63; wounded in action at New Market Heights, Sept. 29, '64; taken prisoner and leg amputated by the rebels; returned to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., Oct., '64; absent since.

William Steward, Fredonia, promoted Corporal Dec. 22, '63; absent sick from May 3 to Sept. 2, '64; promoted Sergeant March 7, '65.

Henry J. Sweet, Stockton, promoted Corporal Dec. 16, '62; sent to Stockton, N. Y., on sick leave from Folly Island, Sept. 24, '63; sent to hospital and died at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, June 4, '64, chronic diarrhea.

Asa A. Sweet, Stockton, killed at Petersburg, June 25, '64, while on duty.

Sylvester E. Scott, Fredonia, absent in hospital from Dec. 28, '63 to Sept., '64; promoted Corporal May 1, '65.

Charles W. Smith, Charlotte, discharged to enlist in Regular Artillery, Oct. 26, '63.

David M. Smith, Stockton, died at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 14, '62, typhoid fever.

Hiram L. Smith, Stockton, detailed to duty in hospital, Wilmington, N. C., March 8, '65; died in hospital, April 9, '65.

Joel D. Tarbell, Fredonia, sent to hospital Oct. 22, '63; sent North and died in hospital at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, Feb. 17, '64, chronic diarrhea.

Charles E. Teed, Stockton, died of measles at Camp Suffolk, Va., Nov. 23, '62.

Henry C. Teed, Stockton, detailed in 7th Mass. Battery, May 27, '63; rejoined June 25, '65.

John C. Taylor, Fredonia, died at Suffolk, Va., Feb. 15, '63, typhoid fever.

Byron W Thompson, Stockton, absent in hospital from Aug. 24, '64 to May 4, '65; at 2d Division Hd. Qrs. May 21, '65.

Charles E. Wilson, Fredonia, died at Folly Island, Dec. 12, '63, chr. diarrhea.

Thomas C. Williams, Stockton, prom. Corp'l Aug. 1, '64; constantly on duty.

William H. Winchester, Stockton, prom. Corp'l Aug. 11, '64; in ranks by his own request, Nov. 18, '64; detached to Div. Hd. Qrs., Feb. 10, '65.

William W. White, Ellington, died at Suffolk, Va., April 25, '63, typhoid pneumonia.

Albert L. Ward, Ellington, left at home sick from Aug. 7, '62; discharged at Elmira, N. Y., May 4, '63, disability.

RECRUITS.

AT CHAPIN'S FARM, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

Ephron P. Andrus,
Henry J. Braga,
Wm. H. Buckhannon,
Wm. Carroll,
Theodore Compton,
John L. Cooper,
Edward B. Cooper,
Charles Cook,
Daniel Cook,
John W. Everett,
William C. Furgerson,
Mortimer Green,
James T. Hamilton, wounded in shoulder Oct. 27, '64; in left arm at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65,
John W. Haight,
George Heady,
Earl Harrington,
Nehemiah Hodge,
George W. Kennada, died April 3, '65, Hampton, chronic diarrhea,
Burr Robinson,
Charles Whitford,
Robert H. Winfield,
William H. Bissel, wounded in back, Oct. 27, '64,
John Decker,
John Duffy,
Robert Ammison.

AT FAISON'S STATION, MARCH 18, 1865.

John Beloe,
Emil Bonin,
Thomas Davis,
Thomas Jago,
Andrew Kennedy,
Matthew H. Mattier,
Patrick Murphy,
Michael O'Connor,
Anto Peska,
James Quinn,
Robert Scott,
Ione Scott,
Barney Skinner,
Edward Tommey.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

Captain Clarence A. Crane,
1st Lieutenant Francis E. Pennock,
2d Licutenant William Hoyt, recommended at close of service for promotion as 1st Lieutenant,
Sergeant Frank J. Kazer,
" James M. Ball,
" William Steward,
" Israel R. Raymond,
Sergeant Charles J. Haight,
Corporal J. Frank Goodrich,
" Henry Ives,
" Theodore C. Williams,
" Delos D. Richardson,
" Amariah C. Russ,
" Charles Lewis,
" Sylvester E. Scott,
" Charles E. Randall.

COMPANY "K."

Company K was originally recruited by Rev. E. A. Ludwiek and George F. Mount, Esq., in the Towns of Hanover, Villenova and Cherry Creek. Company C had already been raised in this district. Toward the latter part of the month of August, several leading citizens of Forestville thought best to attempt to raise another Company in this district, in order to avoid the impending draft. To forward this plan, it was proposed to offer bounties additional to those of the State and General Government, raised by private subscription. After consulting together, these gentlemen went in a body to the Rev. E. A. Ludwick, then having charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Forestville, who had alreadv taken an active part in promoting enlistments by public addresses, requesting him to take up the recruiting of said Company and go in command of it. After due deliberation, Mr. L. consented and held his first meeting to reeruit for the Company at Smith's Mills, on the evening of August 27th. The result of this evening's work was 17 recruits. Seven days after, on the 2d day of September, the Company, having its full quota of 83, was organized at Jamestown. Three other Companies were mustered in the same day, as already stated in the history of Company G.

Licut. Colville tendered his resignation in January, 1863, and was honorably discharged the service.

Lieut. Mount, during most of the time the Regiment was in Suffolk, had command of Fort McLellan, an earthwork commanding the Summerton Road. At Bermuda Hundred, while in command of the picket line when the enemy made a sudden attack upon it the morning of the 25th August, 1864, Licut. Mount, while bravely rallying his men to repel the enemy, received a mortal wound in the body, surviving only about an hour. In civil life he was a Law Student, and a young man of much promisc.

Early in the winter of 1863, Corporal Henry Hull was promoted 2d Lieutenant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of 2d Lieut. Colville. He was constantly with the Regiment through its various campaigns until the fatal 1st of June, when, on the bloody field of Cold Harbor, he received a severe wound which afterwards proved mortal. He was removed to White House and thence to Washington, where his brother met and did for him all

that filial affection could, but he sunk away gradually, and on the 3d of July closed his eyes in death. His remains were conveyed home, and now rest in the cemetery in the beautiful village of Forestville.

Capt. Ludwick, through a highly honorable military career, rose by successive promotions to the highest position in the Regiment. He lost an arm at New Market Heights, while in command (see History), and at the close of the war led the remnant of the Regiment home, and having done all for his country in her dark hour that a true patriot could do, he again resumes the sacred avocation of Minister of the Gospel, with the heartfelt wish of all his comrades in campaign for his usefulness and prosperity.

The Company had on its first field return an aggregate of 89 officers and men. On the return for October, 1862, 97. The original number had been increased by transfers from other Companies. Of the original number, 18 died of disease, 10 by casualties of battle, and 69 are supposed to survive.—47 recruits were at different times added to it.

ORIGINAL ROSTER AND CHANGES.

Captain Ephraim A. Ludwick, Forestville, promoted Major Aug. 17, '64. See Field and Staff.

1st Lieutenant George F. Mount, Cherry Creek, on duty in Fort McLellan, Suffolk, Va., from Oct. 30, '62; relieved May 22, '63; Ass't Pro. Mar. from May 23, '63 to July 12; absent sick from Aug. 11, '63 to Oct. 14, '63; killed at sortie of enemy on our works at Bermuda Hundred, Aug. 25, '64; remains sent to Cherry Creek.

2d Lieutenant George Colville, Forestville, honorably discharged by command of Maj. Gen. Dix, Jan. 21, '63, Suffolk, Va.

Sergeant Alexander H. Button, Cherry Creek, absent sick from June 29 to Sept., '63; prom. 2d Lieutenant Sept. 1, '64; in command Co. C, Jan. 20, '65; Co. K, March 10, '65; appointed 1st Lieutenant, not mustered.

Sergeant David A. Bridges, Hanover, absent sick from June 29, '63 to July, '64; in ranks June 20, '64; absent sick from July, '64 to April, '65.

Sergeant Milan J. Brown, Villenova, promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. E, Jan. '4, '65; 1st Lieutenant Co. C, April 26, '65; assigned to 3d N. Y. V., June 14, '65.

Sergeant Edwin T. Goodwin, Hanover, killed in battle at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Sergeant George H. Green, Hanover, discharged at Folly Island, Dec. 9, '63, by order of War Dep't, to accept position in 35th U. S. C. T.; promoted R. Q. M.

Corporal Loren White, Hanover, prom. Sergeant Jan. 22, '64; furlough of honor granted from Dec. 12, '63 to Jan. 5, '64; killed in battle at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Corporal Artemus Hall, Cherry Creek, absent sick from July 30, '63 to June, '64; wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65; arm amputated; in hospital till close of service.

Corporal Henry Hull, Forestville, prom. 2d Lieutenant Jan. 21, '63; mortally wounded through chest at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., July 3, '64.

Corporal Daniel L. Smith, Villenova, sick and absent since Dec. 2, '63; in ranks Feb. 1, '65.

Corporal George W. Knott, Hanover, in Gen'l Hospital June 29, '63; sick and absent most of term of service.

Corporal George Hadley, Cherry Creek, sent to Gen'l Hospital June 29, '63; absent through most of term of service; in ranks June 20, '64.

Corporal Harlow P. Loomis, Hanover, discharged Feb. 27, '64, to accept position in 35th U. S. C. T.

Corporal Lucius H. Read, Cherry Creek, in ranks Jan. 21, '63; absent sick from June 15 to Dec. '64; absent sick from March 27, '65 through service.

Musician Samuel R. Wilber, Hanover, Brig. Hd. Qrs. Sept. 5, '63; detached on extra daily duty through most of term of service.

Musician Thomas Coffee, Cherry Creek, wounded in arm at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; discharged for disability Feb. 26, '65.

Wagoner Reuben Goldthwaite, Villenova, in Q. M. Dep't, 2d Div., 10th A. C., from Oct. 18, '64 to close of service.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Adams, Hanover, prom. Corporal Nov. 5, '64; constantly on duty.

Milo Arnold, Arkwright, absent sick from Dec. 29, '63 to June, '64; wounded in shoulder on skirmish line, Oct. 1, '64; rejoined Dec., '64.

Albert Babcock, Hanover, absent sick from July 30 to Sept. 14, '63; promoted Corporal June 20, '64; Sergeant Nov. 18, '64; furlough from May 8, '65.

Samuel Bush, Ellington, on duty in hospital most of the time to May, '64; killed while on duty at Petersburg, June 26, '64.

Julius F. Ballard, Hanover, prom. Corporal Sept. 1, '64; Q. M. Dep't Oct. 17; '63 to March, '64; absent sick from Aug. 24, '64 to Feb., '65; in ranks March 14, '65; Orderly in Q. M. Dep't from March 14, '65.

Theodore Burr, Hanover, wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; leg amputated; died in hospital June 23, '64.

Daniel A. Blanding, Hanover, sick at Folly Island; sent to hospital Oct. 24, '63; died Nov. 20, '63, at St. Augustine, Fla., chronic diarrhea.

Alfred Barber, Hanover, sick at Folly Island, Oct. 20, '63; died at Post Hospital, Nov. 11, '63, paralysis following diarrhea.

George Bentley, Cherry Creek, sent to Gen'l Hospital June 29, '63; discharged from Hampton, Va., July 24, '63.

Lyman Briggs, Cherry Creek, absent sick from May 9, '65; died at Rochester, N. Y., summer of '65.

Joseph W. Boys, Cherry Creek, Ambulance Corps, June 1, '63; Hospital Nurse Aug. 22, '63; Ambulance Corps Sept. 27, '64; in hospital most of service.

Frank Bronson, Villenova, died at Suffolk, Va., Sept. 28, '63, typhoid fever.

Henry J. Corey, Villenova, absent sick from July 28 to Dec., '64; from Jan. 15, '65 till close of service.

Risley Cole, Hanover, sent to hospital Dec. 26, '64; died at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, Feb. 20, '64.

Nelson Cole, Hanover, in Q. M. Dep't 2d Div., 11th A. C., from Jan. 25, '65 to close of service.

Herbert Christy, Hanover, promoted Corporal Jan. 21, '63; Sergeant June 20,

'64; on recruiting service from Dec. 21, '63 to May 4, '64; wounded in hand, wrist and back, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; arm amputated; discharged on account of wounds Nov. 9, '64; recommended for 1st Lieutenant at close of service.

Alonzo Carr, Cherry Creek, promoted Corporal Jan. 22, '64; Sergeant June 20, '64; wounded in thigh, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined Nov., '64; absent sick from March 16, '65.

Aaron W. Clapp, Ellington, discharged on account of disability, June 29, '36.

George W. Cook, Hanover, promoted Corporal Feb. 1, '65; absent sick from May 29, '64 to July, '64; hospital from March 15 to May, '65.

James L. Corbett, Villenova, died at Suffolk, Va., Feb. 5, '63, typhoid fever.

Franklin Day, Villenova, hopsital July 30 to Sept. 14, '63; promoted Corporal June 20, '64; Sergeant Jan. 4, '65; 1st Sergeant May 13, '65; recommended for 2d Lieutenant at close of service.

Moses A. Ells, Cherry Creek, wounded in hand June 2, '64, Cold Harbor; absent since.

John W. Frink, Hanover, discharged at Suffolk, Va., June 10, '63, rheumatism.

Frank Fromyre, Hanover, Orderly to Gen. Vodges, Folly Island, Nov. 27, '63; to Gen. Curtis from June 14, '64; sick in hospital July 30, '64 to March, '65; promoted Corporal May 13, '65.

James D. Findley, Mina, wounded on duty near Petersburg, June 20, '64; arm amputated; absent since.

Fred Fredensten, Sheridau, enlisted in 7th Mass. Battery, Oct. 24, '62.

Martin Faulkner, Villenova, absent sick from July 30, '63 to Aug., '64.

William Ferrin, Cherry Creek, detached in 7th Mass. Battery from May 27, '63; died at home Aug. 14, '64.

Johu Guiles, Hanover, wounded July 30, '64, Cemetery Hill, through neck and body; died in hospital, Hampton, Va., Aug. 15, '64.

Avery R. Gould, Cherry Creek, promoted Corporal March 25, '63; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

Marion Gardner, Cherry Creek, died in hospital, Folly Island, Oct. 30, '63, fever and dysentery.

Nelson Gage, Hanover, died in hospital, Folly Islaud, Sept. 13, '63, fever.

Marcus L. Green, Villenova, constantly on duty.

John M. Green, Cherry Creek, prom. Corporal Nov. 18, '64.

Henry Howard, Villenova, constautly on duty.

Heber G. Howe, Villenova, detailed to Follet's Battery, Oct. 14, '62; rejoined Dec., '62; sent to Gen. Hospital Juuc 29, '63; discharged from hospital Aug. 31, '63, disability.

Matthew Hodges, Cherry Creek, discharged at Folly Island, Nov. 11, '63, disability.

Charles Higgins, Fredonia, Orderly at Headquarters and Clerk during term of service; discharged on account of injury, May 25, '65.

Miehael Himmeline, Chautauqua, wounded at Fort Fisher in leg, Jan. 15, '65; absent since.

Charles Houser, Westfield, absent sick from Nov. 3, '64 to Feb., '65.

William Kilburn, Charlotte, constantly on duty.

Charles A. Lewis, Sheridan, sent to hospital July 30, '64; discharged from hospital May 16, '64, disability.

Oliver O. Little, Villenova, wounded at Fort Fisher Jan. 15, '65, through groin; absent since.

Lewellyn Lewis, Cherry Creek, absent sick from Aug. 7, '63 to May, '64; wounded Oct. 27, '64, Darbytown Road, right axillary.

David S. Lyon, Westfield, sick at home from Sept. 12 to Oct. 21, '62; at Div. Headquarters from Jan 14, '65.

Charles H. Mott, Hanover, enlisted in Follett's Battery, Oct. 12, '62.

Norman A. Mattison, Hanover, sent to hospital June 29, '63; transferred V. R. C. March 1, '64.

Samnel V. Mount, Cherry Creek, promoted Corporal June 20, '64; wounded Sept. 29, '64; rejoined Dec., '64; killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65.

Otis A. Mason, Villenova, died at Suffolk, Va., Jan. 9, '63, typhoid fever.

Daniel Nichols, Cherry Creek, wounded at New Market Heights, through arm, Sept. 29, '64; rejoined Dec., '64; wonnded in thigh at Fort Fisher, Jan. 14, '65.

Ensign Northrup, Cherry Creek, sent to hospital June 29, '63; absent since.

John F. Oaks, Cherry Creek, wounded in hand and arm, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; rejoined Sept., '64.

Chester Pope, Hanover, left sick Sept. 12, '62; discharged March 26, '63.

Smith Peacock, Hanover, promoted Corporal June 20, '64; in hospital from April 20 to June 18, '64; in hospital Aug. 1; died Aug. 3, '64, at Point of Rocks, Va., fever.

Silas Phillips, Villenova, sent to hospital Aug. 7, '63; died at Hilton Head, S. C., May 13, 64, diarrhea.

Henry O. Palmer, Villenova, Hospital Nurse from Dec. 20, '62; absent in hospital from July 30, '63 to May, '64; on duty in Gen. Hospital from Sept., '64 till close of service.

Royal Power, Cherry Creek, absent sick from July 30 to Oct., '63; at Brigade Hd. Qrs. from March 20, '65.

Alonzo H. Power, Cherry Creek, absent sick from July 30 to Oct., '63; wounded in hand, Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; absent since.

Romaine Palmer, Villenova, promoted Corporal, June 20, '64; promoted Sergeant May 12, '65.

James W. Reed, Hanover, constantly on duty.

James Remington, Hanover, promoted Corporal June 20, '64; Sergeant Sept. 1, '64; furlough granted May 8, '65.

Austin H. Stafford, Ellington, Groom from Sept. 15, '62; absent sick from Oct. 7, '64 to April, '65.

Albert A. Stone, Hanover, discharged at Folly Island, Oct. 23, '63, disease of brain; died at home, Nov. '63.

Carlos Smith, Ellington, sick at Folly Island, Dec. 29, '63; died in hospital, April 3, '64.

Samuel M. Sweet, Cherry Creek, in hospital from July 30, '63; discharged from hospital Dec. 12, '64.

Everett Shattuck, Cherry Creek, sent to hospital June 29, '63; died July 20, '63, Hampton Va., neuralgia and fever.

Mahlon D. Thompson, Stockton, absent sick from July 29, '63.

John Tunnell, Hanover, promoted Corporal Jan. 4, '65; wounded in foot, Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, '65; absent since.

Samuel Thurston, Hanover, sick at Folly Island, Dec. 26, '63; discharged from hospital May 16, '64.

Joseph L. Tabor, Hanover, absent sick from Aug. 24, '64 till close of service.

Austin L. Topliff, Hanover, in Q. M. Dep't Oct. 17, '63; assigned to 35th U. S. C. T.; Sergeant Major Feb. 23, '64.

Darius Warner, Dewittville, constantly on duty.

Nelson Woodworth, Cherry Creek, on duty in hospital from Nov. 17, '62 to Sept., '64; absent in hospital from Jan. 12, '65.

Benj. Whipple, Hanover, absent sick from July 30 to Oct., '63; telegraphic service Nov. 22, '63 to April, '64; promoted Sergeant June 20, '64; 1st Sergeant Jan. 4, '65; 2d Lieutenant May 13, '65, Co. B; transferred 3d N. Y. V., June 14, '65.

William Wilson, Hanover, promoted Corporal Sept. 1, '64; wounded, left arm shattered, Darbytown Road, Oct. 27, '64; died in hospital near Jones' Landing, Va., Nov. 5, '64, wounds.

Warham S. Foote, Hanover, died in hospital, Suffolk, Va., Oct. 27, '62, typhoid fever.

Albert J. Losee, Cherry Creek, died in hospital, Suffolk, Va., Oct. 23, '62, typhoid fever.

Richard A. Rockwell, Villenova, died in hospital, Suffolk, Va., Oct. 22, '62, typhoid fever.

RECRUITS.

RECEIVED TO MARCH 31, 1864.

Henry Harris, Hanover, absent sick from Sept. 25, '64,

F. W. Harris, Hanover, killed in battle Oct. 27, '64,

J. G. Maxwell, Sheridan,

Alvin W. Wood, Laona,

F. L. Scribner, Randolph, wounded in arm June 1, '64; absent since,

Henry Sutton, Ripley,

George Sutton, Ripley, sick April 12, '64; died of fever, Point of Rocks, Va., July 3, '64.

AT FAISON'S, N. C., MARCH 18, 1865.

John Munn,
Edward Marks,
Joseph Tourgon,
Edward St. John,
John McCarty,
Michael Burns,
Thomas Conlen,
Patrick Rooney,
George McKerry,
Peter Poulen,
Prime Lerose,
Louis Dubule,
Godfrey Willard,
Henry Schwartzenback,
Robert Bragg,
Augustus Nolte,
Samuel Davis,
Robert Gurbur,
Joseph Masse,
Charles King,
Patrick McCorick,
Peter Galizer,
Antonio Davrate,
John Smith,
Edward Lenard,
Patrick Murphy,

Patrick Curley,
Charles Elzie,
George Thompson,
James Kirkwood,
Bryan Moran,
James Smith,
Alvez Bomert.
John Finnegan,
Frank Kane,
Patrick Galizer,
Henry Ansert,
John Williams,
Lewis Gardel.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.

Captain David Sampson,
1st Lieut. Alex. H. Button, (app.)
2d Lieut. ———
Sergeant Franklin Day,
" Alonzo Carr,
" Jerome Remington,
" Albert Babcock,
" Romaine Palmer,
Corporal Artemus Hall,
" John Tunnell,
" J. M. Greene,
" Julius F. Ballard,
" Thomas Adams,
" Henry Howard,
" George W. Cook,
" Frank Fromyre.

SUMMARY

	Original Members.	Died of Disease.	Died by Casualties of Battle.	Discharged on acc't of Disability.	Recruits Received.	No. supposed to be living.
Field and Staff.....	9	1	2	3	...	...
Company A	104	9	10	12	40	82
" B	100	24	7	10	36	61
" C	111	18	17	13	60	41
" D.....	103	12	18	16	43	70
" E	103	25	14	10	51	62
" F	104	9	12	12	39	80
" G	89	16	12	9	56	66
" H.....	103	14	19	15	54	67
" I.....	94	23	3	5	39	72
" K.....	89	18	10	9	47	69
Totals.....	1009	169	125	114	465	670